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"RESIST WITH CARE THE SPIRIT OF INNOVATION UPON THE PRINCIPLES OF YOUR GOVERNMENT, HOWEVER SPECIOUS THE PRETEXTS."—*Washington.*

VOL. XVIII. GETTYSBURG, PA. MONDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1833. NO. 1.

POETRY.

SUMMER RECOLLECTIONS.

m the Dublin University Magazine.

weet—'tis sweet—the summer dream
it haunts us in our winter hours;
murmur'd music of a stream,
e voice of birds—the breath of flowers,
he warm breeze that lightly heaves
aters, and the whispering leaves.

is a dream more sadly sweet,
en summer years of youth return;
earts, that we no more may meet,
fondly beat, as truly burn,
yes weep back to us awhile,
adness of their parting smile.

es, like music heard at night,
e dew upon the drooping flowers,
morn's first dawning to *their* sight
o darkly dwell in icy bowers,
n who long hath felt depart
ght of hope and bloom of heart.

et—not yet the summer bloom
my young heart hath died away;
is a twilight in the gloom,
ngering smile—a farewell ray,
e of rapture, kindling yet,
from the sun that's set.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CROOKSHANK, OR THE MEDICATED AXE.

n Crookshank was his mother's
and his father's grief. Having no
ither for study or work, he commen-
he character of *gentleman*. How
his character set upon him, the hon-
ople of the neighborhood in which
sides can best tell; and they aver in
omely language of the place, that it
him "like a shirt on a hoe handle."
the condition of the gentleman,
ver desirable it may be in several re-
s, is not entirely free from miseries &
ons. It is expensive without being
able; and is apt to produce envy
ut gaining respect. At least, such
case in a country where the people
y get their living by the sweat of
brow, or by some active business or
sion. But among other troubles
gentility brings, is that very pre-
g disease called the *dyspepsia*.

n Crookshank proved that he had at
one title to the character he had as-
l: he was wofully troubled with the
psia. He grew pale and wan; his
bones, which had ever been a most
nent part of his face, seemed to pro-
rther than ever; his under lip, which
naturally one of the rather pendent
now hung more lackadaisically
, and his calliper legs, which were
the least noticeable part of his per-
began to bow out if possible farther
ver.

m!' said the wondering neighbors,
torment ails you? You look for
e world as ghastly, and wo-begone
December ghost.'

-I've got the *dyspepsery!*' replied

e dyspepsery!' said farmer Whip-
e, with a look of contempt—'what
ht that be?'

hat mought that be!' returned Sam
ny, if you don't know what the dis-
ry is, you're no gentleman.'

hope not, in all conscience,' replied
rmer; 'but I should like to know
sort of a thing this is you call the
psery.'

hy, it's a kind of a sort of a—a
aint.'

nph! so it appears.'

s a kind of a—sort of a—as it were
ueer feeling, which I never felt in
r life, until I became a *gentleman*.'

s a right down gentleman's com-
then; what is it like?'

ce! why it's *like* to make a *natomy*
if I don't get better of it soon.'

ou'd make a monstrous pretty nato-
ould'nt you? But how does your
ity complaint feel?'

hy, it makes me feel all over som-
ply, and down in mouth like, as if I
ost all my friends.—In short, Mr.
pletree, it's a kind of a sort of an af-
n of the stomach and indigestible
ns as 'twere.

e complaint is in your *noggin*. I've
ubt,' said the farmer pointing to his
—at least it began there: but I can
our stomach, if that's all you want.'

ad!' exclaimed Sam, 'can you cure
igh? 'Pon my soul, I'd give any
the promise of $1000 in a minute
ould free me from this dreadful dis-
y. It's the only drawback, as it
to my gentility.'

cure you of both your gentility and
dispepsery too, if you'll take my ad-

ould'nt think of it no how at all,' re-
Sam, pulling up his false collar a-
is ears: 'I like the life of a gentle-
ll out, if I could only get rid of the
r dispepsery.'

to work, you lazy varment!'

work! Oh, no, Mr. Whippletree,
d'nt think of that—could'nt 'pon my
Any thing else you prescribe in
, I'll take: but as for work I've put
to 'pon that long ago.'

en I give you up for one of the de-
ncurables,' returned the farmer, and
n.

n resorted to a variety of means to
his complaint. He ate largely of
rd, cayenne pepper, horse radish,
her sharp and powerful condiments,
g them to such an extent, that his
burned like fire and his eyes water-
in. At the same time he fed enor-
mously on beef, cabbage and turnips, and topped off with an apple dumpling. He also added a little whiskey to his meals, by way of corrective to the sad condition of his stomach. But it all would not do. The strong condiments and the whiskey, although they helped him to the destruction of no small quantity of beef, cabbage and other matters, did not in the least aid his stomach in converting these things into good chyle, for the support and nourishment of his gentlemanly person.—On the contrary, they rather tended in the end to render his complaint worse and worse.

He next had recourse to all the root doctors and doctresses, within fifty miles. He took likewise all the patent medicine he could hear of:—the panaceas, the catholicons, and the infallible specifics. He even took a *newspaper* for the sole purpose of reading the advertisements of the new and important medicines, and the certificates of wonderful cures done and performed through the agency thereof.—But after all, poor Sam, or 'gentleman Sam,' as the neighbors called him, had dispepsery as bad as ever.

But though he most heartily hated all study, and from his soul eschewed reading, in general, he accidentally derived one advantage from taking a newspaper. In looking, as usual, for infallible cures, his eyes chanced to meet with the following receipt, from a paper 'down east:'

'Take 1 oz. camphor, 1 oz. myrrh—pulverize and mix them together. Then bore a hole in the upper end of an axe-helve, sufficient to contain the mixture, which put in and stop close. When this has stood 24 hours in a warm place, it will be fit for use.'

Such was the substance of the eastern recipe. But the manner of using it, Sam did not so much admire. It was no other than this, namely to get up every morning before the sun and use the axe—beginning moderately at first and increasing the exercise by degrees until the heat produced by the hands of the patient should dissolve the mixture with the helve; which oozing through the wood should enter the pores of the skin, and so diffuse itself through his whole frame, adding new life and vigor to his enervated constitution.

'A murrain take the work!' said Sam. 'if 'twasn't for that, I should'nt mind taking the medicine at all.'

He debated with himself for some days what to resolve upon. Though he disliked the mode of taking it, he had full faith in the medicine, as he had in all sorts of newspaper recipes. His father advised him by all means to take it: and so did the rest of his acquaintance. The neighbors wished above all things to see 'Gentleman Sam' brought to labor again.

'If I could only get the ingredient into the pores of my hand, without chopping for it,' said Sam, 'I shouldn't care. But, howsomever, work or no work, I must take it, for I'm persuaded it's the only thing that'll cure me.'

He accordingly prepared him an axe strictly in the manner prescribed, not omitting to set it in a warm place twenty four hours before using. His father took care that the instrument should be well ground: and that there should be no lack of materials to work upon, assigned him an acre of primitive forest, thickly covered with oaks, beaches and maples, to be cut down and wrought into fire-wood.

'Confound it,' said Sam as he reached the thick and lofty wood, 'this is pretty business for a gentleman! By jumping Joseph, it's a good week's work to cut down one of these trees, to say nothing of the chopping and splitting it up. And then what the deuce has the ingredience in the axe helve to do with the chopping, I should like to know. But howsomever, as I said before, that's neither here nor there: it's so set down in the news print, and there's no disputing what that says.'

Sam pulled off his gentleman's coat, and fell to. He worked according to the recipe, with a due degree of moderation: at first nevertheless, he soon got out of breath and was obliged to slack away in order to recover his wind. He took special care not to let go of his axe for a minute lest the handle should cool, and thereby he should lose the benefit of what he had already done. Besides getting out of breath his hands began to get sore, and numerous blisters were seen elevating the skin like puff-paste.

'Consarn it all!' said Sam, as he sat down on the log to rest, 'this is a hard medicine. I'd rather take three bushels of the bitterest roots and yarbs that ever grew. This work will kill me as sure as I live. I may as well die of the dispepsery, as be cut off in the prime of my life by chopping these infernal big trees. I'll give it up for a bad job. I never can endure these bloody blisters: besides I'm so tired I can hardly stand on my feet, let alone pegging, pegging like a darned red headed woodpecker. Good by to the chopping! I say.'

As Sam said this, he shouldered his axe and was about quitting the wood, when a deep voice came, as it were, from a hollow tree close beside him, saying—

'S-a-m! S-a-m! stir not an inch! if you do the devil will have you for certain!—Work two hours more to day, and to-morrow be here bright and early.'

'What!' exclaimed Sam, 'if the trees begin to talk, 'tis time to look about me.'

With that he turned and fell to chopping again. He continued until his hands were nearly worn out, and his strength so nearly exhausted that he could stand it no longer, when he again shouldered his axe, and without being further molested by the voice from the tree, dragged himself home. He slept soundly that night, not being in the least troubled with dispeptic dreams. His hands were terribly sore: he was lame at every joint; but his appetite was improved and he was able to eat his meat without either pepper or mustard.

He would, however, have declined going to the wood; but the deep voice was still ringing in his ears, and the devil in his heated imagination ready to catch him.—He once more, therefore, took his medicated axe and repaired to the forest. He continued longer than the day before; but so sore were his hands, that every stroke that he struck gave him severe pain, and he was once or twice on the point of giving it up, when the same deep voice from the tree again warned him of the danger of such a course.

In short, Sam Crookshank repaired to the wood daily, working longer and harder each day than the day before—sleeping soundly at night, and eating his meals with a constantly increasing appetite. His hands by degrees became hardened to the work, and his whole body so strengthened that he could labor from morning till night, not feeling half as much fatigue as he endured the first day from an hour's work.

'But what the plague is the reason,' said he, applying his nose to the axe helve, 'I can't smell the camphire and the murrer oozing thro,' as the newspaper said? I'm sure I've had the axe helve nearly red hot every day for a month, and yet I cant perceive that the ingredience comes thro' at all. The 'potecary must have cheated me in the articles.'

Full of this idea, he went to scold the apothecary for putting him off with bad medicines, when the latter threw his pestle at his head and called him a fool for his pains.

But though Sam could not perceive by any outward signs that the medicine had come through the axe helve, yet inasmuch as he daily grew better by handling the instrument, he finally concluded that the virtue of the remedy had insensibly entered the pores of his hands, and without his knowing it diffused itself over his whole system.

He did not relax his endeavors or lay aside his medicated axe, until his acre of woodland was completely chopped, and his dyspepsia most thoroughly cured. He was also cured of his gentlemanly pretensions, and is now one of the most industrious young men in the neighborhood.

There is one thing, however, which seems to him a little mysterious, & that is the voice from the hollw tree: but Jack Whippletree, a son of the farmer above mentioned, knows more about the voice than he who heard it.—*N. Y. Constellation.*

WONDERS OF NATURE.

The caverns of this country are rather extensive than splendid: the floors are frequently covered with impure water, and the air so noxious as to render the entrance both dangerous and disagreeable. Even those who visited them, can hardly form an idea of the grandeur of some of those in Europe. The continent which exhibits the original formation of the earth in peculiar perfection and extent, seems in its caverns to present the rough model of what nature has elsewhere finished with exquisite skill.

An immense cavern was not long since discovered by some workmen employed in quarrying near the town of Caher, in Tipperary, Ireland. The first entrance is about 20 feet from the surface of the ground. After proceeding along a declivity of 40 or 50 feet, which terminates in an abrupt descent of about 20 feet, they entered a passage 300 yards long, which opens into a splendid cavern nearly a mile in circumference. It is supported by 150 crystal pillars, 30 or 40 feet in height. In the centre it is said to be a petrification, which is probably a stalactite, in the form of a table, seven feet long and two broad, supporting fanciful and perfectly formed candlesticks. Another cave leading from this, is similar in extent and beauty: and a third, to which the entrance is a flight of steps, surpasses conception in magnificence and grandeur. It cannot be inferior to the celebrated grotto of Antipares: and probably, from the glittering appearance said to be presented by the formation in this and other chambers, they are covered with a similar snowy incrustation. This cave is three miles in circumference, supported as the others, by columns, and adorned by representations so perfect, that were Tournefort here, he would without doubt think he beheld the confirmation of his theory of the vegetation of stones. Suspended from the ceiling is a stalactite in the form of the body of a horse, from which a stream of water falls to the floor and disappears at the extremity of the cave. There is one more chamber explored, somewhat resembling the first: and another without these crystal splendors, in the banks and bed of a wide and deep river. The imagination is lost in contemplating such miracles of nature's handy work, unseen for ages—untrod by the foot of man—the habitation of no breathing thing: yet by whose magnificence the boasts of human or divine art are paltry and contemptible. It is as if nature would mock the skill of man, even in his own appropriate work: as if having formed all the glories of earth and sea and sky, she has been secretly & silently at work for ages in her dark laboratory, fashioning the subterranean temples and palaces, which, when exposed to the gaze of man, sinks his skill and his power into utter insignificance. As if tired of the display of her prodigality in the thousand varieties of animal and vegetable, the thousand different and distinct forms even of the weeds we tread on, yet all, at least to the eye of the naturalist, are perfect in symmetry and beauty—thus in the plenitude of infinite resources and self-sufficiency of power, she hides her fairest and grandest productions from beings to whose powers they are immeasurably superior. And the same exquisite economy which has peopled every part of the external world with myriads of beautiful creation, rears, far below our feet, monuments of grandeur wonderful as we dream of in the wildest romance. There was, indeed, an era in the history of the fine arts, when their creations vied even with these interior temples. But the spirit of a Phidias has passed away; and while the taste of modern times can suffer the delapidation of such works as the Parthenon and Adrian pillars, it may well be questioned if the genius to plan or execute them yet remains.

These caverns of the limestone countries have never been found in the more compact crystalization of the primitive rocks: the solid under strata of the earth seems the foundation on which nature has built these chefs d'œuvre of her architecture. Mysterious in her productions, we are filled with awe and admiration in the grand spectacle of other planets, which are worlds in space; yet these subterraneous wonders seem to the imagination more exquisite, as the mechanism of man appears more marvellous, though more minute, than all the visible universe.

And how many such may be around and beneath us, while we are unconscious of their existence! These vast and silent, and solitary halls, whose grandeur has been formed and perfected in darkness, may rear their massive arches among the unquarried mountains of this region, and wait only the increased demands of civilization to be laid open to the gaze and intrusion of man.—*Winch. Rep.*

A contention having originated between a protestant clergyman, and an itinerant preacher in England, it was agreed to be decided by a rival discourse in the clergyman's own pulpit—each to propose a text for the discourse of the other. The Methodist was allowed precedence; and the clergyman gave that text which describes the condition of the Israelites in their peregrination between Egypt and Canaan, that their clothes waxed not old. This the clergyman knew to be personally applicable to the preacher, who was formerly a tailor; but it afforded an excellent discourse on the special providence of God. The clergyman next mounted the pulpit, and the methodist preacher gave him as a text that on Balaam's ass—'And the ass opened his mouth and spake.' The clergyman was dumb-founded: and would not even repeat the text.

Two things fill my mind with always new and increasing admiration and veneration the oftener and more constantly they occupy my thoughts—the starry heavens above me, and the moral law within me.

The U. S. Catholic Miscellany, published at Charleston, S. C. announces, that by a decree of the proper authorities, the obligation of abstaining from flesh meat on those Saturdays which are not days of fast, on one meal, has been suspended for the next ten years, within those dioceses of the United States in which that obligation has previously existed. The obligation of abstaining from flesh meat on the festival of St. Mark, & on the Rogation days, has been altogether abrogated within the same ecclesiastical province. So that henceforward it will be no violation of church discipline to use flesh meat on those days. We understand that this is likely to be one of the topics on which the Provincial Council summoned to assemble in Baltimore, on the 20th ultimo, will address their flocks.

Caution to the Ladies.—A ludicrous scene came near being exhibited in the old church in this town on Sunday before last. We give it as a special admonition to Ladies who wear capacious great sleeves, to beware what they harbor and conceal in them. The individual to whom we allude attended church, and during the service, she *thought* she felt a commotion inside of one of the frames which keep up the expanded dimensions of her shoulders. It annoyed her some, and excited her nerves not a little. But she contrived to quiet her feelings and sit still until the exercises were over. When she got home, she unloosened her gown, and behold! a *kit* jumped out from beneath her sleeves—sufficient! His intention was to remain there during winter, but for the present he suffers from those *deferred.* We hope it won't make the little fellow's stomach sick.—*Northampton Gaz.*

A married pair who show a huge love and respect for each other before company, invariably fight like cats and dogs when alone.

Saltpetre.—Professor Rafinesque, of New York, in a late number of the New York Farmer, denounces the use of saltpetre in brine intended for the preservation of animal flesh to be kept for food.—That part of the saltpetre which is absorbed by the meat, he says, is nitric acid, or aqua fortis—a deadly poison. Animal flesh, previous to the addition of pickle, consists of gelatinous and fibrous substances, the former only possessing a nutritious virtue. This is very much affected by the saltpetre; and, as the professor remarks, the meat becomes as different a substance from what it should be, as leather is from the raw hide before it is subjected to the process of tanning. He ascribes to the pernicious effects of this chemical change, all the diseases which are common to mariners and others who subsist principally on salted meat—such as scurvy, sore gums, decayed teeth, ulcers, &c.—and advises a total abandonment of the use of saltpetre in the making of pickle for beef, pork, &c. The best substitute for which, he says is sugar—a small quantity rendering the meat sweeter, more wholesome, and equally as durable. These statements ought to be remembered by farmers, butchers, packers of sea provisions, purchasers and consumers,—they are of peculiar importance to the latter class—of which some thousands are connected with our own community.

Nantucket Inquirer.

Rights of Woman.—Since the passage of the Reform Bill, considerable excitement has taken place among the fair sex in England as to their civil rights. One lady (unmarried) of fortune and family, named Mary Smith, Stammore in York, had presented a petition to the House of Commons, on the subject, in which she said the females were kept in thraldom among barbarians and heathen nations; but in England, which had risen to such a high pitch of civilization, such restrictions should be abolished. She complained that females were amenable to the laws, and liable to be punished for their crimes, while they were tried by judges and juries of the opposite sex; they should therefore be allowed to sit upon juries.—In fine she prayed that unmarried females of mature age, should be put on a footing of equality with the male sex, and be admitted to a share of the representation.

The petition was read by Mr. Cobbett, amid shouts of laughter from all sides of the house. A member then observed that it might be an awkward circumstance, if six unmarried females and six males were on the same jury, and that they happened not to agree on their verdict, they might be locked up together all night. Mr. Cobbett said, the house might perhaps think that of no consequence. He had known males and females to be locked up together, and even to sleep in the same room together, both in England & America without any awkwardness ensuing from it. The petition was laid on the table; so that the qualifications of females to sit on juries, or be returned to parliament, are in a fair way of undergoing discussion in that body.

A man and his wife were striving about who should wear the breeches; in the mean time some one knocked at the door. The good man stepped out to see who was there, and asked him whom he wished to speak with. The person answered, he wished to speak to the master of the house. Wait, said he, a little time, and I will answer you, for, as yet, the case is doubtful—so stepping in, his wife and he went to it again, and she at last yielded him the victory. Now, friend, thou mayest speak with me, I am the master of the house; but I could not tell thee so before, because my wife and I had not decided the controversy.

POLITENESS IN CHILDREN.

In politeness, as in many other things connected with the formation of character, people in general begin outside, when they should begin inside: instead of beginning with the heart, and trusting that to form manners, they begin with manners, and trust the heart to change influences. The "golden rule" contains the very life and soul of politeness. Children may be taught to make a graceful courtesy or a gentlemanly bow—but unless they have been likewise taught to abhor what is selfish, and always prefer another's comfort and pleasure to their own, their politeness will be entirely artificial, and used only when it is their interest to use it. On the other hand, a truly benevolent, kind-hearted person will always be distinguished for what is called "native politeness," though entirely ignorant of the conventional forms of society.

I by no means think graceful manners of small importance. They are the outward form of a moment in the mind, and good affect us in the heart, and as such must be lovely. But when the form exists without the vital principle within, it is as cold and lifeless as flowers carved in marble.

Politeness either of feeling or of manners, can never be taught by set maxims. Every day's influence, so unceremoniously exerted, is all important in forming the character of children; and in nothing more important than in their manners. If you are habitually polite, they will become so, by the mere force of imitation, without any specific direction to the subject. Your manners at home should always be such as you wish your family to have in company. Politeness will then be natural to them, they will possess it without thinking about it. But when certain outward observances are urged in words as important only because they make us pleasing, they assume an undue importance. And the unworthiness of the motive fosters selfishness. Besides, if our own manners are not habitually consistent with the rules we give, they will be of little avail; they will, in all probability, be misunderstood, and will certainly be forgotten. I at this moment recollect an anecdote which painfully shows that politeness cannot be shuffled on at a moment's warning, like a garment long out of use:—A worthy but somewhat vulgar woman, residing in a somewhat secluded village, expected a visit from strangers of some distinction.—On the spur of the occasion she called her children together, and said, "After I have dressed you up, you must sit very still till the company comes; and then you must be sure to get up and make your bows and courtesies, and you must mind and say 'Yes, ma'am,' and 'No, ma'am,' 'Yes, sir,' and 'No, sir, I thank you.'—The visitors arrived—and the children, seated together like four-and-twenty little dogs all in a row, uprose at once, and bobbered over, "Yes, ma'am, No, ma'am, Yes, sir, No, sir, I thank you. There, mother, we've done it."

Opium.—Opium, so much used as medicine to allay pain and occasion sleep, is the juice obtained from the unripe seed vessels of a species of white poppy. In many parts of Asia Minor whole fields are sown with its seeds, as our's are with corn.—When the heads are nearly ripe, they are wounded on one side with a sharp instrument, and a white liquor flows out, which the heat of the sun hardens upon them; this is opium. It is collected the next day, when fresh wounds are made on the opposite side of the seed vessel; but what comes from the first incision is decidedly the best. When the opium is collected, it is moistened with a small quantity of water or honey, and worked on a board until it has the consistency of pitch, when it is formed into cakes or rolls for sale. The tincture of opium, which is made by dissolving it in spirits of wine, is called laudanum.

The author speaks of the honey flower, an African plant, which produces more honey than any other, and in such abundance that a tea-spoon full may be collected every morning from each of its numerous flowers, though its strong and disagreeable smell, when bruised, indicates a poisonous quality.

He mentions also the Carolinian candle-barry tree. In November, he says, when the berries are ripe, a man, with his family, will remove from home to some island, or sand-bank, near the sea, where these berries abound, taking with them kettles to boil the berries in. He builds a hut with palmetto leaves as a shelter during their stay of four or five weeks. He cuts down the trees; the children strip off the berries and throw them into the vessels; and, on their being boiled, oil rises to the surface, which, when cold, hardens to the consistency of wax. It is afterwards purified in other vessels; and candles made of it burn a long time, and yield a grateful odour.—*Bost. Jour.*

Singular Properties of the figure 9.

Multiply 9 by itself, or by any other of the digits, and the figures of the products added together will amount to 9.—The component figures of the amount of the multipliers, (viz. 45) when added together make 9.

The amount of the several products or multipliers of 9, (viz. 405) when divided by 9, gives a quotient of 45; and the component figures of either the dividend or quotient added together make 9.

Multiply any row of figures either by 9, or by any one of the products of 9 multiplied by one of the digits, as by by 18, 27, 36, 45, 21, 63, 72, or 81, and the sum of the figures of the product added together will be dividable by 9.

Multiply the nine digits in the following order, 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9, by nine, or by any one of the products of nine mentioned in the last paragraph, and the product will come out all in one figure, except the place of tens, which will be an 0, and that figure will be the one which multiplied into 9, supplies the multiplier; that is, if you select 9 as the multiplier, the product will be (except the places of tens) all ones; if you select 18, all twos; if 27, all threes, and so on. Omit the 8 in the multiplicand, and the 0 will also vanish from the product, leaving it all ones, twos, threes, &c. as the case may be.

From the American Sentinel.

Printing was first introduced into Pennsylvania in the year 1686; and in four years after the landing of William Penn, a printing press was in operation in Philadelphia. The first newspaper printed in Pennsylvania, was in the year 1719, and was called the *American Mercury.*

In 1760, there were 5 weekly papers in the state—three were in the city, one in Germantown, and one in Lancaster—sixty-six were published in 1810, thirteen of which were in the city, and in 1824, there were one hundred and ten—18 of which were in the city, and eleven of these being daily.

It may be remarked that the first *daily* newspaper in America was published in Philadelphia.

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VOL. XVIII. GETTYSBURG, PA. MONDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1833. NO. 2.

POETRY.

SUMMER RECOLLECTIONS.

From the Dublin University Magazine.

'Tis sweet—'tis sweet—the summer dream
That haunts us in our winter hours;
The murmur'd music of a stream,
The voice of birds—the breath of flowers,
And the warm breeze that lightly heaves
The waters, and the whispering leaves.

There is a dream more sadly sweet,
When summer years of youth return;
And hearts, that we no more may meet,
As fondly beat, as truly burn,
And eyes weep back to us awhile,
The sadness of their parting smile.

It comes, like music heard at night,
Like dew upon the drooping flowers,
Like morn's first dawning to *their* sight
Who darkly dwell in icy bowers,
To him who long hath felt depart
The light of hope and bloom of heart.

Not yet—not yet the summer bloom
Of my young heart hath died away;
There is a twilight in the gloom,
A lingering smile—a farewell ray,
A hope of rapture, kindling yet,
A halo from the sun that's set.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SAM CROOKSHANK, OR THE MEDICATED AXE.

Sam Crookshank was his mother's pride, and his father's grief. Having no taste either for study or work, he commenced the character of *gentleman*. How well this character set upon him, the honest people of the neighborhood in which he resides can best tell; and they aver in the homely language of the place, that it fitted him "like a shirt on a hoe handle."

But the condition of the gentleman, however desirable it may be in several respects, is not entirely free from miseries & vexations. It is expensive without being profitable; and is apt to produce envy without gaining respect. At least, such is the case in a country where the people mostly get their living by the sweat of their brow, or by some active business or profession. But among other troubles which *gentility* brings, is that very prevailing disease called the *dyspepsia*.

Sam Crookshank proved that he had at least one title to the character he had assumed: he was wofully troubled with the dyspepsia. He grew pale and wan; his cheek bones, which had ever been a most prominent part of his face, seemed to project farther than ever; his under lip, which was naturally one of the rather pendent sort, now hung more lackadaisically down, and his calliper legs, which were never the least noticeable part of his person, began to bow out if possible farther than ever.

'Sam!' said the wondering neighbors, 'what torment ails you? You look for all the world as ghastly, and wo-begone as a December ghost.'

'I—I've got the *dyspepsery!*' replied Sam.

'The dyspepsery!' said farmer Whippletree, with a look of contempt—'what mought that be?'

'What mought that be!' returned Sam—'why, if you don't know what the dispepsery is, you're no gentleman.'

'I hope not, in all conscience,' replied the farmer; 'but I should like to know what sort of a thing this is you call the dispepsery.'

'Why, it's a kind of a sort of a—a complaint.'

'Umph! so it appears.'

'It's a kind of a—sort of a—as it were—a queer feeling, which I never felt in all my life, until I became a *gentleman*.'

'It's a right down gentleman's complaint then; what is it like?'

'Like! why it's *like* to make a *natomy* of me if I don't get better of it soon.'

'You'd make a monstrous pretty natomy, would'nt you? But how does your *gentility* complaint feel?'

'Why, it makes me feel all over somhercholy, and down in mouth like, as if I had lost all my friends.—In short, Mr. Whippletree, it's a kind of a sort of an affection of the stomach and indigestible *noggins* as 'twere.

'The complaint is in your *noggin*, I've no doubt,' said the farmer pointing to his head—'at least it began there; but I can cure your stomach, if that's all you want.'

'Egad!' exclaimed Sam, 'can you cure it though? 'Pon my soul, I'd give any body the promise of $1000 in a minute that would free me from this dreadful dispepsery. It's the only drawback, as it were, to my gentility.'

'I'll cure you of both your gentility and your dispepsery too, if you'll take my advice.'

'Could'nt think of it no how at all,' returned Sam, pulling up his false collar about his ears; 'I like the life of a gentleman all out, if I could only get rid of the plaguy dispepsery.'

'Go to work, you lazy varment!'

'To work! Oh, no, Mr. Whippletree, I could'nt think of that—could'nt 'pon my soul. Any thing else you prescribe in reason, I'll take; but as for work I've put my *veto* 'pon that long ago.'

'Then I give you up for one of the devil's incurables,' returned the farmer, and left him.

Sam resorted to a variety of means to cure his complaint. He ate largely of mustard, cayenne pepper, horse radish, and other sharp and powerful condiments, pushing them to such an extent, that his mouth burned like fire and his eyes watered again. At the same time he fed enormously on beef, cabbage and turnips, and topped off with an apple dumpling. He also added a little whiskey to his meals, by way of corrective to the sad condition of his stomach. But it all would not do. The strong condiments and the whiskey, although they helped him to the destruction of no small quantity of beef, cabbage and other matters, did not in the least aid his stomach in converting these things into good chyle, for the support and nourishment of his gentlemanly person.—On the contrary, they rather tended in the end to render his complaint worse and worse.

He next had recourse to all the root doctors and doctresses, within fifty miles. He took likewise all the patent medicine he could hear of:—the panaceas, the catholicons, and the infallible specifics. He even took a *newspaper* for the sole purpose of reading the advertisements of the new and important medicines, and the certificates of wonderful cures done and performed through the agency thereof.—But after all, poor Sam, or 'gentleman Sam,' as the neighbors called him, had dispepsery as bad as ever.

But though he most heartily hated all study, and from his soul eschewed reading, in general, he accidentally derived one advantage from taking a newspaper. In looking, as usual, for infallible cures, his eyes chanced to meet with the following receipt, from a paper 'down east:'

'Take 1 oz. camphor, 1 oz. myrrh—pulverize and mix them together. Then bore a hole in the upper end of an axe-helve, sufficient to contain the mixture, which put in and stop close. When this has stood 24 hours in a warm place, it will be fit for use.'

Such was the substance of the eastern recipe. But the manner of using it, Sam did not so much admire. It was no other than this, namely to get up every morning before the sun and use the axe—beginning moderately at first and increasing the exercise by degrees until the heat produced by the hands of the patient should dissolve the mixture with the helve; which oozing through the wood should enter the pores of the skin, and so diffuse itself through his whole frame, adding new life and vigor to his enervated constitution.

'A murrain take the work!' said Sam, 'if 'twasn't for that, I should'nt mind taking the medicine at all.'

He debated with himself for some days what to resolve upon. Though he disliked the mode of taking it, he had full faith in the medicine, as he had in all sorts of newspaper recipes. His father advised him by all means to take it; and so did the rest of his acquaintance. The neighbors wished above all things to see 'Gentleman Sam' brought to labor again.

'If I could only get the ingredient into the pores of my hand, without chopping for it,' said Sam, 'I shouldn't care. But, howsomever, work or no work, I must take it, for I'm persuaded it's the only thing that'll cure me.'

He accordingly prepared him an axe strictly in the manner prescribed, not omitting to set it in a warm place twenty four hours before using. His father took care that the instrument should be well ground; and that there should be no lack of materials to work upon, assigned him an acre of primitive forest, thickly covered with oaks, beaches and maples, to be cut down and wrought into fire-wood.

'Condemn it,' said Sam as he reached the thick and lofty wood, 'this is pretty business for a gentleman! By jumping Joseph, it's a good week's work to cut down one of these trees, to say nothing of the chopping and splitting it up. And then what the deuce has the ingrediences in the axe helve to do with the chopping, I should like to know. But howsomever, as I said before, that's neither here nor there; it's so set down in the news print, and there's no disputing what that says.'

Sam pulled off his gentleman's coat, and fell to. He worked according to the recipe, with a due degree of moderation; at first nevertheless, he soon got out of breath and was obliged to slack away in order to recover his wind. He took special care not to let go of his axe for a minute lest the handle should cool, and thereby he should lose the benefit of what he had already done. Besides getting out of breath his hands began to get sore, and numerous blisters were seen elevating the skin like puff-paste.

'Consarn it all!' said Sam, as he sat down on the log to rest, 'this is a hard medicine. I'd rather take three bushels of the bitterest roots and yarbs that ever grew. This work will kill me as sure as I live. I may as well die of the dispepsery, as be cut off in the prime of my life by chopping these infarnal big trees. I'll give it up for a bad job. I never can endure these bloody blisters; besides I'm so tired I can hardly stand on my feet, let alone pegging, pegging like a darned red headed woodpecker. Good by to the chopping! I say.'

As Sam said this, he shouldered his axe and was about quitting the wood, when a deep voice came, as it were, from a hollow tree close beside him, saying—

'S-a-m! S-a-m! stir not an inch! if you do the devil will have you for certain!—Work two hours more to day, and to-morrow be here bright and early.'

'What!' exclaimed Sam, 'if the trees begin to talk, t'is time to look about me.'

With that he turned and fell to chopping again. He continued until his hands were nearly worn out, and his strength so nearly exhausted that he could stand it no longer, when he again shouldered his axe, and without being further molested by the voice from the tree, dragged himself home. He slept soundly that night, not being in the least troubled with dispeptic dreams. His hands were terribly sore; he was lame at every joint; but his appetite was improved and he was able to eat his meat without either pepper or mustard.

He would, however, have declined going to the wood; but the deep voice was still ringing in his ears, and the devil in his heated imagination ready to catch him.—He once more, therefore, took his medicated axe and repaired to the forest. He continued longer than the day before; but so sore were his hands, that every stroke that he struck gave him severe pain, and he was once or twice on the point of giving it up, when the same deep voice from the tree again warned him of the danger of such a course.

In short, Sam Crookshank repaired to the wood daily, working longer and harder each day than the day before—sleeping soundly at night, and eating his meals with a constantly increasing appetite. His hands by degrees became hardened to the work, and his whole body so strengthened that he could labor from morning till night, not feeling half as much fatigue as he endured the first day from an hour's work.

'But what the plague is the reason,' said he, applying his nose to the axe helve, 'I can't smell the camphire and the murrer oozing thro,' as the newspaper said? I'm sure I've had the axe helve nearly red hot every day for a month, and yet I cant perceive that the ingredience comes thro' at all. The potecary must have cheated me in the articles.'

Full of this idea, he went to scold the apothecary for putting him off with bad medicines, when the latter threw his pestle at his head and called him a fool for his pains.

But though Sam could not perceive by any outward signs that the medicine had come through the axe helve, yet inasmuch as he daily grew better by handling the instrument, he finally concluded that the virtue of the remedy had insensibly entered the pores of his hands, and without his knowing it diffused itself over his whole system.

He did not relax his endeavors or lay aside his medicated axe, until his acre of woodland was completely chopped, and his dyspepsia most thoroughly cured. He was also cured of his gentlemanly pretensions, and is now one of the most industrious young men in the neighborhood.

There is one thing, however, which seems to him a little mysterious, & that is the voice from the hollw tree; but Jack Whippletree, a son of the farmer above mentioned, knows more about the voice than he who heard it.—*N. Y. Constellation.*

WONDERS OF NATURE.

The caverns of this country are rather extensive than splendid; the floors are frequently covered with impure water, and the air so noxious as to render the entrance both dangerous and disagreeable. Even those who visited them, can hardly form an idea of the grandeur of some of those in Europe. The continent which exhibits the original formation of the earth in peculiar perfection and extent, seems in its caverns to present the rough model of what nature has elsewhere finished with exquisite skill.

An immense cavern was not long since discovered by some workmen employed in quarrying near the town of Caher, in Tipperary, Ireland. The first entrance is about 20 feet from the surface of the ground. After proceeding along a declivity of 40 or 50 feet, which terminates in an abrupt descent of about 20 feet, they entered a passage 300 yards long, which opens into a splendid cavern nearly a mile in circumference. It is supported by 150 crystal pillars, 30 or 40 feet in height. In the centre it is said to be a petrification, which is probably a stalactite, in the form of a table, seven feet long and two broad, supporting fanciful and perfectly formed candlealbras. Another cave leading from this, is similar in extent and beauty; and a third, to which the entrance is a flight of steps, surpasses conception in magnificence and grandeur. It cannot be inferior to the celebrated grotto of Antiparos; and probably, from the glittering appearance said to be presented by the formation in this and other chambers, they are covered with a similar snowy incrustation. This cave is three miles in circumference, supported as the others, by columns, and adorned by representations so perfect, that were Tournefort here, he would without doubt think he beheld the confirmation of his theory of the vegetation of stones. Suspended from the ceiling is a stalactite in the form of the body of a horse, from which a stream of water falls to the floor and disappears at the extremity of the cave. There is one more chamber explored, somewhat resembling the first; and another without these crystal splendors, in the banks and bed of a wide and deep river. The imagination is lost in contemplating such miracles of nature's handy work, unseen for ages—untrod by the foot of man—the habitation of no breathing thing; yet by whose magnificence, the boasts of human architecture are paltry and contemptible. It is as if nature would mock the skill of man, even in his own appropriate work; as if having formed all the glories of earth and sea and sky, she has been secretly & silently at work for ages in her dark laboratory, fashioning the subterranean temples and palaces, which, when exposed to the gaze of man, sinks his skill and his power into utter insignificance. As if tired of the display of her prodigality in the thousand varieties of animal and vegetable, the thousand different and distinct forms even of the weeds we tread on, yet all, at least to the eye of the naturalist, are perfect in symmetry and beauty—thus in the plenitude of infinite resources and self-sufficiency of power, she hides her fairest and grandest productions from beings to whose powers they are immeasurably superior. And the same exquisite economy which has peopled every part of the external world with myriads of beautiful creation, rears, far below our feet, monuments of grandeur wonderful as we dream of in the wildest romance. There was, indeed, an era in the history of the fine arts, when their creations vied even with these interior temples. But the spirit of a Phidias has passed away; and while the taste of modern times can suffer the delapidation of such works as the Parthenon and Adrian pillars, it may well be questioned if the genius to plan or execute them yet remains.

These caverns of the limestone countries have never been found in the more compact crystalization of the primitive rocks: the solid under strata of the earth seems the foundation on which nature haa built these chefs d'œuvre of her architecture. Mysterious in her productions, we are filled with awe and admiration in the grand spectacle of other planets, which are worlds in space; yet these subterraneous wonders seem to the imagination more exquisite, as the mechanism of man appears more marvellous, though more minute, than all the visible universe.

And how many such may be around and beneath us, while we are unconscious of their existence! These vast and silent, and solitary halls, whose grandeur has been formed and perfected in darkness, may rear their massive arches among the unquarried mountains of this region, and wait only the increased demands of civilization to be laid open to the gaze and intrusion of man.—*Winch. Rep.*

A contention having originated between a protestant clergyman, and an itinerant preacher in England, it was agreed to be decided by a rival discourse in the clergyman's own pulpit—each to propose a text for the discourse of the other. The Methodist was allowed precedence; and the clergyman gave that text which describes the condition of the Israelites in their peregrination between Egypt and Canaan, that their clothes waxed not old. This the clergyman knew to be personally applicable to the preacher, who was formerly a tailor; but it afforded an excellent discourse on the special providence of God. The clergyman next mounted the pulpit, and the methodist preacher gave him as a text that on Balaam's ass—'And the ass opened his mouth and spake.' The clergyman was dumb-founded: and would not even repeat the text.

Two things fill my mind with always new and increasing admiration and veneration the oftener and more constantly they occupy my thoughts—the starry heavens above me, and the moral law within me.

The U. S. Catholic Miscellany, published at Charleston, S. C. announces, that by a decree of the proper authorities, the obligation of abstaining from flesh meat on those Saturdays which are not days of fast, on one meal, has been suspended for the next ten years, within those dioceses of the United States in which that obligation has previously existed. The obligation of abstaining from flesh meat on the festival of St. Mark, & on the Rogation days, has been altogether abrogated within the same ecclesiastical province. So that henceforward it will be no violation of church discipline to use flesh meat on those days. We understand that this is likely to be one of the topics on which the Provincial Council summoned to assemble in Baltimore, on the 20th ultimo, will address their flocks.

Caution to the Ladies.—A ludicrous scene came near being exhibited in the old church in this town on Sunday before last. We give it as a special admonition to Ladies who wear capacious great sleeves, to beware what they harbor and conceal in them. The individual to whom we allude attended church, and during the service, she *thought* she felt a commotion inside of one of the frames which keep up the expanded dimensions of her shoulders. It annoyed her some, and excited her nerves not a little, but she contrived to quiet her feelings and sit still until the exercises were over. When she got home, she unloosened her gown, and behold!! a *Rat* jumped out from beneath her sleeve-stiffener! His intention was to remain there during winter, but for the present he suffers from 'hope deferr'd.' We hope it won't make the little fellow's stomach sick.—*Northampton Courr.*

A married pair who show a huge love and respect for each other before company, invariably fight like cats and dogs when alone.

Saltpetre.—Professor Rafinesque, of New York, in a late number of the New York Farmer, denounces the use of saltpetre in brine intended for the preservation of animal flesh to be kept for food.—That part of the saltpetre which is absorbed by the meat, he says, is nitric acid, or aqua fortis—a deadly poison. Animal flesh, previous to the addition of pickle, consists of gelatinous and fibrous substances, the former only possessing a nutritious virtue. This is very much affected by the saltpetre; and, as the professor remarks, the meat becomes as different a substance from what it should be, as leather is from the raw hide before it is subjected to the process of tanning. He ascribes to the pernicious effects of this chemical change, all the diseases which are common to mariners and others who subsist principally on salted meat—such as scurvy, sore gums, decayed teeth, ulcers, &c.—and advises a total abandonment of the use of saltpetre in the making of pickle for beef, pork, &c. The best substitute for which, he says is sugar—a small quantity rendering the meat sweeter, more wholesome, and equally as durable. These statements ought to be remembered by farmers, butchers, packers of sea provisions, purchasers and consumers,—they are of peculiar importance to the latter class—of which some thousands are connected with our own community.

Nantucket Inquirer.

Rights of Woman.—Since the passage of the Reform Bill, considerable excitement has taken place among the fair sex in England as to their civil rights. One lady (unmarried) of fortune and family, named Mary Smith, Stammore in York, had presented a petition to the House of Commons, on the subject, in which she said the females were kept in thraldom among barbarians and heathen nations; but in England, where had risen to such a high pitch of civilization, such restrictions should be abolished. She complained that females were amenable to the laws, and liable to be punished for their crimes, while they were tried by judges and juries of the opposite sex; they should therefore be allowed to sit upon juries.—In fine she prayed that unmarried females of mature age, should be put on a footing of equality with the male sex, and be admitted to a share of the representation.

The petition was read by Mr. Cobbett, amid shouts of laughter from all sides of the house. A member then observed that it might be an awkward circumstance, if six unmarried females and six males were on the same jury, and that they happened not to agree on their verdict, they might be locked up together all night. Mr. Cobbett said, the house might perhaps think that of no consequence. He had known males and females to be locked up together, and even to sleep in the same room together, both in England & America, without any awkwardness ensuing from it. The petition was laid on the table; so that the qualifications of females to sit on juries, or be returned to parliament, are in a fair way of undergoing discussion in that body.

A man and his wife were striving about who should wear the breeches; in the mean time some one knocked at the door. The good man stepped out to see who was there, and asked him whom he wished to speak with. The person answered, he wished to speak to the master of the house. Wait, said he, a little time, and I will answer you, for, as yet, the case is doubtful—so stepping in, his wife and he went to it again, and she at last yielded him the victory. Now, friend, thou mayest speak with me, I am the master of the house; but I could not tell thee so before, because my wife and I had not decided the controversy.

POLITENESS IN CHILDREN.

In politeness, as in many other things connected with the formation of character, people in general begin outside, when they should begin inside; instead of beginning with the heart, and trusting that to form manners, they begin with manners, and trust the heart to change influences. The "golden rule" contains the very life and soul of politeness. Children may be taught to make a graceful courtesy or a gentlemanly bow—but unless they have been likewise taught to abhor what is selfish, and always prefer another's comfort and pleasure to their own, their politeness will be entirely artificial, and used only when it is their interest to use it. On the other hand, a truly benevolent, kind-hearted person will always be distinguished for what is called "native politeness," though entirely ignorant of the conventional forms of society.

I by no means think graceful manners of small importance. They are the outward form of refinement in the mind, and good affections in the heart, and as such must be lovely. But when the form exists without the vital principle within, it is as cold and lifeless as flowers carved in marble.

Politeness either of feeling or of manners, can never be taught by set maxims. Every day's influence, so unceremoniously exerted, is all important in forming the character of children; and in nothing more important than in their manners. If you are habitually polite, they will become so, by the mere force of imitation, without any specific direction to the subject. Your manners at home should always be such as you wish your family to have in company. Politeness will then be natural to them, they will possess it without thinking about it. But when certain outward observances are urged in words as important only because they make us pleasing, they assume an undue importance. And the unworthiness of the motive fosters selfishness. Besides, if our own manners are not habitually consistent with the rules we give, they will be of little avail; they will, in all probability, be misunderstood, and will certainly be forgotten. I at this moment recollect an anecdote which painfully shows that politeness cannot be shuffled on at a moment's warning, like a garment long out of use:—A worthy but somewhat vulgar woman, residing in a somewhat secluded village, expected a visit from strangers of some distinction.—On the spur of the occasion she called her children together, and said, "After I have dressed you up, you must sit very still till the company comes; and then you must be sure to get up and make your bows and courtesies, and you must mind and say 'Yes, ma'am,' and 'No, ma'am,' 'Yes, sir,' and 'No, sir, I thank you.'—The visitors arrived—and the children, seated together like four-and-twenty little dogs all in a row, uprose at once, and bobbored over, "Yes, ma'am, No, ma'am, Yes, sir, No, sir, I thank you. There, mother, we've done it."

Opium.—Opium, so much used as medicine to allay pain and occasion sleep, is the juice obtained from the unripe seed vessels of a species of white poppy. In many parts of Asia Minor whole fields are sown with its seeds, as our's are with corn.—When the heads are nearly ripe, they are wounded on one side with a sharp instrument, and a white liquor flows out, which the heat of the sun hardens upon them; this is opium. It is collected the next day, when fresh wounds are made on the opposite side of the seed vessel; but what comes from the first incision is decidedly the best. When the opium is collected, it is moistened with a small quantity of water or honey, and worked on a board until it has the consistency of pitch, when it is formed into cakes or rolls for sale. The tincture of opium, which is made by dissolving it in spirits of wine, is called laudanum.

The author speaks of the honey flower, an African plant, which produces more honey than any other, and in such abundance that a tea-spoon full may be collected every morning from each of its numerous flowers, though its strong and disagreeable smell, when bruised, indicates a poisonous quality.

He mentions also the Carolinian candle-barry tree. In November, he says, when the berries are ripe, a man, with his family, will remove from home to some island, or sand-bank, near the sea, where these berries abound, taking with them kettles to boil the berries in. He builds a hut with palmetto leaves as a shelter during their stay of four or five weeks. He cuts down the trees; the children strip off the berries and throw them into the vessels; and, on their being boiled, oil rises to the surface, which, when cold, hardens to the consistency of wax. It is afterwards purified in other vessels; and candles made of it burn a long time, and yield a grateful odour.—*Bost. Jour.*

Singular Properties of the figure 9.

Multiply 9 by itself, or by any other of the digits, and the figures of the products added together will amount to 9.—The component figures of the amount of the multipliers, (viz. 45) when added together make 9.

The amount of the several products or multipliers of 9, (viz. 405) when divided by 9, gives a quotient of 45; and the component figures of either the dividend or quotient added together make 9.

Multiply any row of figures either by 9, or by any one of the products of 9 multiplied by one of the digits, as by by 18, 27, 36, 45, 24, 63, 72, or 81, and the sum of the figures of the product added together will be dividable by 9.

Multiply the nine digits in the following order, 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9, by nine, or by any one of the products of nine mentioned in the last paragraph, and the product will come out all in one figure, except the place of tens, which will be an 0, and that figure will be the one which multiplied into 9, supplies the multiplier; that is, if you select 9 as the multiplier, the product will be (except the places of tens) all ones; if you select 18, all twos; if 27, all threes, and so on. Omit the 8 in the multiplicand, and the 0 will also vanish from the product, leaving it all ones, twos, threes, &c. as the case may be.

From the American Sentinel.

Printing was first introduced into Pennsylvania in the year 1686; and in four years after the landing of William Penn, a printing press was in operation in Philadelphia. The first newspaper printed in Pennsylvania, was in the year 1719, and was called the *American Mercury.*

In 1760, there were 5 weekly papers in the state—three were in the city, one in Germantown, and one in Lancaster—sixty-six were published in 1810, thirteen of which were in the city, and in 1824, there were one hundred and ten—18 of which were in the city, and eleven of these being daily.

It may be remarked that the first *daily* newspaper in America was published in Philadelphia.

FARMS FOR SALE.

WILL be Offered for Sale, by Public Outcry, on *Friday the 1st of November next*, on the premises,

A FARM,

Situate in Straban township, Adams county, about three miles from Gettysburg, on the road leading to Hunters-Town, containing **217 *Acres***, more or less, adjoining lands of Robert King, Peter Mortz, and others. The Improvements are a

LOG HOUSE,

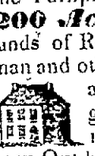
Log BARN, a well near the door, and an Orchard.

ALSO, FOR SALE,

On Saturday the 2d of November next, ON THE PREMISES,

ANOTHER FARM,

Situate in Straban township, Adams county, about six miles from Gettysburg, on the Turnpike road to York, containing **200 *Acres***, more or less, adjoining lands of Roger Claxton, Christian Cashman and others. The improvements are



a two-story Log HOUSE, a good BARN, a well of water near the door, and other necessary Out buildings.

Any person wishing to view the premises, will please call on Jonathan Baldwin, living on the last named farm, or the subscriber.

Vendue to commence at 12 o'clock, M. on each day, when attendance will be given, and terms made known, by

ISAAC MONFORT, *Adm'r*, with the will annexed, of *Geo. Bercaw*, dec'd.

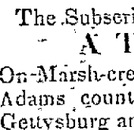
Sept. 16. ts

MILL AND LANDS FOR SALE.

The Subscriber offers at Private Sale,

A Tract of Land,

On Marsh-creek, Cumberland township, Adams county, about ½ mile from the Gettysburg and Hagerstown road, adjoining lands of Abraham Scott, the Heirs of Wm. M'Clellan, deceased, and others, containing **67 *ACRES***, on which are erected a two-story



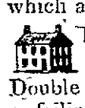
Dwelling-house, & Stable, a good Saw-Mill, a Grist-

MILL, with two pair Country Stones, & one pair of Burrs, with Elevators, and all the necessary Machinery for making Merchant work: There is one of the finest *MINERAL SPRINGS* in the country, a few rods from the dwelling-house.

—ALSO—

A Tract of Land,

Situate in Hamiltonban township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Abraham Scott, Captain David Wilson, and others, containing **150 *Acres***, about 50 Acres of which are in thriving Timber. The improvements are a 1½ story



Log Dwelling-house, &

Double Log Barn, There are three never-failing Springs which water most of the fields. Persons wishing to purchase, are requested to call & view the premises.

WM. COBEAN.

Sept. 30. tf

A BARGAIN!

THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR SALE,

A very convenient and good

WAGON

for Peddling Merchandize, with a set of Harness complete for two Horses. They will be sold cheap, together or separately.

Also, the

HOUSE AND LOT

now occupied by him. It is next door to Mr. Agnew's Tavern, in the centre of business, and a very desirable stand for a Store, (now occupied as such) or almost any business that requires a central and public location.—Price low, and terms easy. To any person wishing to keep Store, he would, if agreeable to both parties, dispose of a part of his Stock, and give possession at such time as may be agreed upon. It is generally and correctly believed, that Emmitsburg is one of the best places in Frederick county, Md. for Merchandizing. Address (post-paid)

JACOB SNIDER.

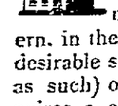
Emmittsburg, Sept. 30. 3m

PUBLIC SALE.

IN pursuance of an Order of the Orphans' Court of Adams county, will be offered at public sale, *on Friday the 22nd of November next*, on the premises, at 12 o'clock, M. the following described property, late the estate of *Frederick Eicholtz*, deceased, viz:

A Tract of Land,

Situate in Menallen township, Adams county, Pa. adjoining lands of Abraham Fisher, Tobias Boyers, and others, containing 172 ACRES, more or less, on which are erected a good two story



LOG HOUSE,

with a stone kitchen attached thereto—a log barn, and other necessary out-buildings, with a spring of water near the house, and two bearing Orchards of choice fruit. The land is first rate farming land—about 20 acres are meadow, and a sufficiency of woodland. Conowago creek passes along one side of this farm. A good title will be made to the purchaser.

Terms.—One half of the purchase money to be paid in hand, and the balance in three equal annual payments.

JOHN REX, SAM'L B. WRIGHT, } *Adm'rs.*

By the Court.

J. B. CLARK, Clerk.

Oct. 21. 3t

PRINTING,

Neatly & expeditiously executed at the office o

"THE SENTINEL."

Farms for Sale.

WILL be offered at Public Outcry, on *Wednesday the 30th day of October, inst.* on the premises,

A FARM,

Situate in Mountpleasant township, Adams county, about three miles from Gettysburg, adjoining the road leading to Hanover, containing **100 *Acres***, adjoining lands of Abraham Tawney, Conrad Snyder and others. The improvements are a

LOG HOUSE,

Frame Barn, an Orchard; a good spring of water near the house.

—ALSO—

At the aforesaid place, on said day,

25 *Acres of* TIMBER-LAND,

situate in Mountjoy township, Adams county, within one and a half miles from Gettysburg.

—ALSO—

On the same day, a quantity of.

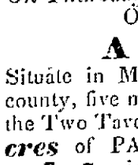
Wheat, Rye, Oats, Corn, and BUCKWHEAT, by the bushel.

—ALSO—

On Thursday the 31st of October, inst., On the premises,

A FARM,

Situate in Mountjoy township, Adams county, five miles from Gettysburg, near the Two Taverns, containing **147 *Acres*** of PATENTED LAND. The improvements are a large



FRAME HOUSE,

frame Barn, Wagon Shed, Smoke-house, a large Orchard, and a well near the door; about Fifty Acres well covered with Timber.

—ALSO, ON SAID DAY—

One Wagon, Plough, Harrow, Windmill, Horse-Gears, Wheat, Rye, Oats & Corn, by the bushel, and a variety of other articles too tedious to mention.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock on each day, when attendance will be given, and terms of sale made known by

HEZEKIAH BRINKERHOFF,
WM. H. LOTT,
Executors of Wilhelmus Houghtelin, dec'd.

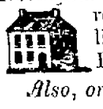
Oct. 7. ts

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be Exposed to Public Sale, on the premises, on *Friday the 1st day of November next*, at 1 o'clock, P. M. part of the Real Estate of SAMUEL SLOAN, Esq. deceased, viz.

5 Lots of Ground,

In the borough of Gettysburg, fronting on North Baltimore-street, on which are erected a two-story Brick Dwelling-house, and a one-story Frame do.



Also, on the same day, at 3 o'clock, ON THE PREMISES,

A FARM,

Situate in Cumberland township, Adams county, containing TWO HUNDRED & THIRTY-SIX ACRES, adjoining lands of the Bank of Gettysburg, George Kerr, Emanuel Pitzer, and others, on which are erected a Log House and Barn; a good well of water near the house.—The property is well calculated for a Grazing farm.

Attendance will be given, and the terms made known by

GEO. SMYSER, J. B. M'PHERSON, } *Ex'rs.*

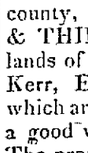
Oct. 14. ts

Orphans' Court Sale.

IN pursuance of an Order of the Orphans' Court of Adams county, will be Sold at Public Sale, on the premises, on *Saturday the 2d of November next*,

A Tract of Land,

Situate in Menallen and Tyrone townships, Adams county, adjoining lands of William Bricker, Joseph Latshaw and others, late the Estate of SAMUEL HOFF, deceased, containing **87 *Acres*** and 142 Perches, neat measure, of Patented Land. The Improvements are a



good Log

Dwelling-house and

Kitchen, a double Log Barn, and an Orchard. There is also a spring of water, and a suitable proportion of good Timber and Meadow on the property.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, M. on said day, when attendance will be given, and the terms made known by

HENRY WITMER, *Adm'r.*

By the Court.

JOHN B. CLARK, Clerk.

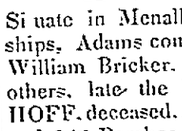
Oct. 7. ts

LAND FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber, Executor of the Estate of *JAMES DOUGLASS*, deceased, Offers for Sale,

THE PLANTATION

of said deceased, situate in Cumberland township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Hugh M'Gaughy, John Stewart and others, containing **164 *ACRES***, & allowance, of PATENTED LAND.—The Improvements are a



Log House & double Log Barn.

Any person wishing to purchase, will be shewn the premises, by WM. FERREE, living thereon, or by the subscriber. A good title will be given. For terms, apply to the subscriber.

☞If the above property is not sold before *Thursday the 14th day of November next*, it will be offered at PUBLIC SALE, on that day, at 10 o'clock, A. M. on the premises.

WM. DOUGLASS, *Ex'r.*

Sept. 30. ts

BLANKS

Of all kinds, for Sale at this Office.

GLOBE INN.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has taken that well-known

TAVERN STAND,

formerly kept by John Ash, and recently by John B. Marsh, situate in East York-street, Gettysburg, next door to the Bank, and a few doors east of the Court-house, where he will accommodate

Travellers and others,

with the best the country can afford.—There is a roomy Yard and extensive Stabling attached to the Establishment, very suitable for the reception of Droves of Horses, and other Cattle. No pains will be spared to give satisfaction: he therefore hopes to merit and receive patronage from a generous public. It is thought not necessary to recommend further—as the test of examination is the best recommendation.

ANTHONY B. KURTZ.

Gettysburg, Sept. 30. 3m

New Establishment.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his Friends and the Public generally, that he has opened A HOUSE of ***PUBLIC ENTERTAINMENT***, STYLED THE

MANSION HOUSE,

In his large & commodious Brick Building, situate on the north-east Corner of Baltimore and Middle-streets, opposite the house formerly kept by Maj. JACOB SANDERS, in Gettysburg, Pennsylvania—where he is well prepared for the accommodation of those who may favor him with their custom. The whole Establishment is new; the situation is eligible; his *Table, Bar*, &c. will be well supplied—and he hopes, by attention to the comfort of Travellers and others, and moderate charges, to receive the favors of a generous Public.

JACOB ZIEGLER.

Gettysburg, Aug. 12. tf

At an Orphans' Court,

HELD at Gettysburg, for the County of Adams, on the twenty-first day of October, in the year of our LORD one thousand eight hundred and thirty-three, before Daniel Sheffer and William M'Clean, Esquires, Judges, &c. assigned, &c.

Due proof having been made of the service of the Rule granted at the last Orphans' Court, on all the Heirs and Legal Representatives of

Elizabeth Dunwoody,

deceased, to appear at this Court, to accept or refuse to take the Real Estate o said deceased, at the valuation made thereof; and being severally called, and making no answer—

On motion—

The Court Grant a Rule,

On all the said Heirs, to wit: Arnold V. John, Hannah, intermarried with George Vanorsdel, David, Isaac, Silas, Joseph, and Elizabeth Vanorsdel, or the Guardians of such of them as are minors, to be and appear at an Orphans' Court, to be held at Gettysburg, for the County of Adams, on *Monday the 25th day of November next*, to shew cause why the Real Estate of said deceased should not be sold, agreeably to the Intestate Laws of this Commonwealth.

By the Court,

JOHN B. CLARK, Clerk.

Oct. 7. tc

At an Orphans' Court,

HELD at Gettysburg for the County of Adams, on the 21st day of October, in the year of our LORD one thousand eight hundred and thirty-three—before Daniel Sheffer and Wm. M'Clean, Esquires, Judges, &c. assigned, &c.

Due proof having been made of the service of the Rule granted at the last Orphans' Court on all the Heirs and Legal Representatives of

Francis Allison,

deceased, to appear at this Court, and accept or refuse to take the Real Estate of said deceased, at the valuation made thereof: and being severally called, and making no answer—

On motion—

The Court Grant a Rule,

On all the said Heirs, to wit: Francis, Martha, intermarried with John M'Dermott, Mary Ann, Robert, Susanna, intermarried with Thomas Logan, Sibby, intermarried with William Rath, and Sally Allison, or the Guardians of such of them as are minors, to be and appear at an Orphans' Court, to be held at Gettysburg, for the County of Adams, on the *twenty-fifth day of November next*, to shew cause why the Real Estate of said deceased should not be sold agreeably to the Intestate Laws of this Commonwealth.

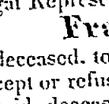
By the Court,

JOHN B. CLARK, Clerk.

Oct. 7. tc

VALUABLE Virginia Lands FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers to sell at Private Sale, on terms which will be an inducement to Capitalists, a Tract of



TIMBER-LAND,

situate in Hampshire County, Virginia, containing

2,000 ACRES.

This Tract is well calculated for IRON WORKS, as there is a quantity of Iron Ore, and good streams of water running through it. ☞For a particular description and terms, apply to the subscriber, at Mt. St. Mary's College, near Emmitsburg, Maryland.

F. B. JAMISON.

Nov. 20. tf

Fresh Goods.

THE Subscriber has again returned from Baltimore and Philadelphia, with a Large and Splendid Assortment of

Seasonable Goods,

Consisting of

25 pieces Super Black, Blue and Fancy Colored Cloths and Cassimeres,
30 do. Sattinetts,
5 do. Petershams,
Coats' hair and Common Camlets,
200 pieces Calicoes,
100 do. Merinos and Circasians,
Also, Flannels, Blankets, &c.

A Full Assortment of

SADDLERY,

Coach & Hatters' Furs & TRIMMINGS,

PAPER HANGINGS,

of the finest quality and newest patterns.

An Extensive Assortment of

Queens' and China Ware,

Also—a Large Stock of

Groceries and Liquors;

with a variety of other Goods, which he is determined to sell very CHEAP.—☞Call and examine.

I hereby tender my thanks to the public for their liberal encouragement, and hope they will continue their favors.

Their obedient servant,

SAMUEL FAHNESTOCK.

Gettysburg, Oct. 7. 3t

New Goods.

DICKEY & HIMES

TAKE this method of returning thanks to their Friends and the Public generally, for their past liberality, & would now inform them, that they have just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore a well selected Assortment of

Seasonable Goods,

Among which are

Superfine Black, Blue, Brown, Olive, Green and Mixed Cloths,
Super Black, Blue, Drab and Mixed Cassimeres,
Sattinetts, Flannels and Blankets.
3-4 and 6-4 Merinos, plain and figured, a variety of colors,
Elegant Merino Shawls,
Thibet do.
Plain and figured Silk Velvet for Vesting.
Black and colored Gros de Nap. Silks, low-priced prints,
Super do.
Irish Linens, Genoa Cords,
Gentlemen's Beaver & Buckskin Gloves,
Ladies' Hoskin & Beaver do.
Colored and Black Morocco and White Welting Skins,
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Socks & Gum Shoes,
Do. Lasting and Seal Shoes,
Misses' and Childrens' do.

—ALSO—

A General Assortment of

Queensware, Groceries, &c.

all of which they are determined to sell at the lowest prices for CASH, or in exchange for COUNTRY PRODUCE.—The Public are respectfully invited to call and see.

N. B. We have also added a number of ***BOOKS*** to our former Catalogue, among which are *French* and *German*. Also, on hand, an assortment of ***Musical Instruments.*** D. & H.

Gettysburg, Oct. 7. 3t

New Goods.

GEO. ARNOLD

HAS just returned from the City, with a very large and complete Stock of **FRESH GOODS**, viz.

Dry Goods, Groceries,
Hardware, a full assortment,
Edge-Tools, do.
China, Glass and Queensware,
Stone and Wooden Ware,
Bar Iron, well assorted,
Rod, Band, & Strap Iron, all sizes,
Shear, Cast, Coach-Spring, and Blistered Steel,
Sener's Cast Steel Axes.
} *Hard Good*
Sheet and Block Tin,
Pig and Bar Lead,
Plated Metal, Sheet Brass,
Wire, Files, and Crucibles,
Anvils and Vices,
Mill and Cross-cut Saws,
Nails, all sizes, &c. &c.

In short, his assortment is now very complete, embracing almost every article in his line of business—all of which have been selected with care, purchased upon the best terms, and will be sold CHEAP for Cash or Produce. The public are invited to call, examine, and judge for themselves. ☞All kinds of Produce taken in exchange for Goods.

Gettysburg, Sept. 30. tf

Notice is hereby Given

TO the Creditors of SOLOMON TATE, deceased, and all others concerned, that the Subscribers have been appointed AUDITORS to apportion the assets remaining in the hands of the Administrator, among the Creditors of said deceased: and that they will meet for that purpose, at the house of Jacob Ziegler, in Gettysburg, on *Wednesday the 30th of October, inst.* at 10 o'clock,

T. J. COOPER, ADAM WALTER, J. M. STEVENSON, } Audit'rs.

Oct. 7. td

SWAIM'S PANACEA,

FOR the cure of Scrofula or King's Evil, Syphilitic and Mercurial diseases, Rheumatism, Ulcerous Sores, White Swellings, Diseases of the Liver and Skin, general debility, &c. for sale at the Apothecary and Drug Store of

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.

Gettysburg, May 20. tf

STOVES.

THE Subscriber has on hands a large assortment of STOVES from the Pinegrove Furnace, already shod, which he will be able to sell at a very moderate price, at his Coach Factory in Baltimore street, Gettysburg.

DAVID LITTLE.

Oct. 14. 3t

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of *Elizabeth Sweney*, (widow of James Sweney, deceased,) late of Cumberland township, Adams county, deceased, will make immediate payment; and all persons having any claims against said Estate, will present them, duly authenticated for settlement, without delay.

JOHN SWENEY,
Surviving Administrator.

Oct. 14. 4t

STRAW PAPER.

THE Subscribers are Agents for the sale of STRAW PAPER, from the extensive Manufactory in Chambersburg; and have now on hand a large supply, of the best quality, which they will dispose of to Merchants and others, at the Manufacturers' prices.

MILLER & WITHEROW.

Gettysburg, Sept. 30. tf

FRESH SUPPLY OF Hard-Ware.

M. C. CLARKSON,

HAS just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, a very handsome and complete assortment of

HARDWARE,

embracing almost every article in his line, which he is determined to offer to his Friends at a small profit.

☞He made, while in the City, a contract for a very large quantity of

NAILS,

which he will sell for Cash, by the Keg, lower than they ever have been sold in Gettysburg: if they are not of the best quality when opened, to be returned.

Gettysburg, April 8. tf

6 *Cents and 3 inches of Tally* REWARD.

ABSCONDED, from the subscriber, on the 22d September, *JOSEPH WHITMER*, an Indented Apprentice to the Mill-wright business. The above reward will be given, but no thanks, for bringing him back.

WM. BEALES.

York Springs, Oct. 7. 3t

DOCTOR HENRY BELTZ'S

Celebrated & Infallible

Worm-destroying Syrup,

Sold at the Apothecary & Drug Store of SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.

Gettysburg, July 29. tf

N. B. Recommendations as to its efficacy can be given. It is so pleasant, as to be palatable to children.

☞Passage 2 Dollars.

People's Line of Steamboats,

BETWEEN BALTIMORE & PHILADELPHIA,

Via Chesapeake & Delaware Canal.

EVERY MORNING, at Six o'clock.

THE President and Directors of the People's Steam Navigation Company, have the pleasure to announce the commencement of the Line for the conveyance of passengers between the Cities of Baltimore and Philadelphia, by the *swift & splendid* Steamers KENTUCKY Capt. *D. Robinson*, and OHIO, Capt *W. Whildin, Jr.*

The KENTUCKY will leave the Company's wharf, Light-Street, every morning at Six o'clock, A. M. for Philadelphia, by the way of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, through which the passengers will be conveyed in splendid and commodious Barges, (affording particularly to ladies, the most comfortable and desirable route) to Delaware City, where they will take the OHIO, and arrive in Philadelphia the same afternoon at an early hour.

Passengers will be taken up and landed on any part of the Canal, and also at New Castle, Marcus Hook, Chester, and at the Lazaretto, on the Delaware.

The Table and Bar shall not be excelled by those of any other line in the Union. This being the People's Line, no exertion will be spared on the part of the Agent, to entitle them to a full share of patronage of the travelling community.

☞*Passage to Philadelphia, only $2.*

☞All baggage at the risk of the owners—the greatest attention, however, will be paid to its safety, by the Captains and their assistants on the route.

Passage to Chesapeake City, going and returning, Fifty Cents.

S. McCLELLAN, AGENT.
No. 8, Light-st. wharf.

BALTIMORE, June 10. tf

GRAVE STONES.

THE Subscriber has on hands an assortment of *GRAVE STONES*, which he will sell (and letter the same) as reasonable, and on as short notice as he can.

DAVID ECKER.

Gettysburg, June 24. eotf

Flax-Seed Wanted.

THE highest price will be given for clean FLAX-SEED, at the Apothecary and Drug Store of

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.

Aug. 19. tf

FOR SALE,

The Elegant, High-bred, and full-blooded Coach Horse,

COLUMBUS.

COLUMBUS is a beautiful Chesnut Sorrel, eight years old, 16½ hands high, handsomely formed, lengthy, gay, and handsome. It is a proof of his perfection, that by the very competent Judges of the Exhibition of fine Stock at a Fair held on the Eastern Shore in the fall of 1829, he was admitted the best Stallion produced to improve the breed of Coach Horses, and those for family purposes generally, as well on account of his breed, as his great bone, sinew, and fine form. He walks, racks, trots, and canters remarkably well. He is, in strength, form and figure, what may be conceived in the description of a first-rate English Coach-horse or Hunter: his eyes a large clear hazel, and his movements graceful and grand. His colts are much admired for their size, action and beauty. Columbus was got by Old Columbus, who was got by the famous horse Tom, owned by Col. Beal Owings, out of a Sportsman and Kildeer mare, got by the imported horse Sportsman, formerly owned by Col. George Clark, of Greencastle. His dam was got by Diomed, a colt of the imported Diomed, and out of a full-bred Spot mare. A more detailed pedigree is deemed unnecessary, as his figure and performance are sufficient to recommend him to good Judges.

HENRY BLACK.

Near Gettysburg, Oct. 21. tf

FRESH DRUGS AND MEDICINES,

&c. &c. &c.

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER

HAS just returned from Baltimore, with a large assortment of

Fresh Drugs & Medicines,

Paints, & Dye-Stuffs, GROCERIES, &c.

All of which are warranted of the best quality, and will be sold on as moderate terms as at any establishment in Gettysburg. He returns his thanks to the public for the very liberal encouragement he has received, and hopes their patronage may continue.

Gettysburg, May 27. tf

STRAY HORSES.

CAME to the house of the subscriber, in Franklin township, Adams county, on the 30th of July;

TWO HORSES,

one a Grey, about 10 or 12 years of age, and has lost an eye: the other a Dark Bay, 8 or 9 years of age—no marks. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

S. R. BAILEY.

South Mountain, Aug. 5. tf

TO MY CREDITORS.

TAKE Notice, that I have applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, for the benefit of the Insolvent laws of this Commonwealth, and they have appointed *Monday the 25th day of November*, for hearing me and my Creditors, at the Court-house in the borough of Gettysburg.

NICHOLAS MOONSHOWER.

Oct. 7. 3t

Liberty Riflemen Absentees!

YOU will appear at the Appeal on *the 4th of November*, at 12 o'clk. at the house of Nicholas Moritz.

By Order, JOHN EYLER, O. S.

Oct. 14. td

Almanacs for 1834.

ENGLISH and German Almanacs, large and small, for sale by the dozen or single, at the Apothecary & Drug Store of

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.

Gettysburg, Sept. 16. tf

APPRENTICES WANTED.

I will take in at my Coach Factory, FOUR steady Young Boys as Apprentices—

One to the TRIMMING,
One to the HARNESS-MAKING,
One to the PAINTING, and
One to the SMITHING.

By applying soon, they will meet with favorable terms.

☞I likewise will give the highest price, in Cash, for good

ASH PLANK.

DAVID LITTLE.

Baltimore-street, Gettysburg, Aug. 26.

THE ORIGINAL & GENUINE

Compound Chlorine

TOOTH-WASH,

FOR cleaning & preserving the Teeth and Gums, and cleaning the Mouth, for sale at the Apothecary and Drug Store of SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.

Gettysburg, Aug. 19. tf

WANTED

A GOOD JOURNEYMAN

TAILOR,

TO whom constant employment will be given, on application to the subscriber. W. P. SCHWARTZ.

Gettysburg, Sept. 23. tf

HULL'S PATENT TRUSSES, COMMON - - DO.

FOR Sale at the Apothecary & Drug Store of S. H. BUEHLER.

Sept. 16. tf

☞Cash paid for Linen and Cotton Rags at this Printing-Office.

Governor Gale of Alabama, has issued a *Proclamation*, addressed to the citizens of the counties in the Creek Nation, and dated at Tuscaloosa, the 7th of the present month. He tells them that the order of the Secretary of War, instructing the Marshal of the District of Alabama to remove all persons from the territory ceded by the Creek Indians, is a violation of the Constitution of the United States—a palpable and indefensible invasion of the acknowledged rights of the State of Alabama, and in its tendency utterly subversive of our free and happy form of government—and that, if executed, it will be attended with consequences not less calamitous than those which would mark the invasion of a public enemy. He, therefore, by virtue of his power and authority as Governor, requires all civil officers in the counties aforesaid to be attentive to the people upon whom any crimes may be committed, or upon whom or whose property there may exist well-founded apprehensions that crimes are intended to be committed, by issuing all such warrants and other processes as may be necessary to bring offenders to justice, particularly such as are guilty of murder, false imprisonment, house burning, robbery, forcible entries, and all such like heinous offences. In this enumeration of 'heinous offences,' he alludes to the steps recently taken by the U. S. Marshal to remove the intruders upon the Indian lands, which resulted in the death, or, as the Governor would call it, the 'murder' of Owens. He also requires all good citizens, when duly and legally called upon, to aid and assist in the execution of all such processes as may be issued by the competent authorities.

If this be not nullification, it is something still worse. In fact it is even a more daring and unscrupulous assault upon the rights and dignity of the General Government than the proceedings of the nullifiers of South Carolina. They, at least, waited until they could ascertain the sense of a majority of the people of the State, through the Legislature and a Convention. But here, the Governor individually, without waiting for the meeting of the Legislature, or convoking it, assumes the responsibility of placing the State in such an attitude towards the General Government as would necessarily and immediately result in a civil war, unless the latter should succumb to his menaces. He assumes the right, as Governor, to declare an act of Congress null & unconstitutional, and to call upon 'all good citizens' to aid in resisting the execution of it. This call extends, of course, to the *posse comitatis* and the militia of the State—and therefore the Governor, who affects to consider the pretensions of the nullifiers in Carolina as 'extravagant and absurd,' goes far beyond them in a practical disregard and contempt of the authority of the General Government. According to the theory of nullification—as it prevails in South Carolina—an act of Congress is valid, at least, until pronounced otherwise by the State Legislature, or a Convention, no matter how 'palpable and indefensible' its violation of the constitution may appear to individuals. The Governor, alone, cannot nullify an act of Congress passed in due form, nor call out the militia of the State to prevent its execution, although he may be perfectly convinced in his own mind, that it 'crosses the constitution at right angles.'

Balt. Gaz.

From Alabama we have received the following letter, under date of October 16, which gives a painful view of the state of affairs and of feeling in that agitated State:

ALABAMA, Oct. 16.

We have arrived at a solemn crisis in our State at the present moment. You are aware that the whole of the Creek nation was some time since laid off into counties, and the Judges of our Circuit Courts ordered to hold courts in them accordingly. The case alluded to above is this: At the present term of said Court, held for Russel County, an indictment was found against certain soldiers of Fort Mitchell for the murder of Col. Hardeman Owens, who was shot some time ago by the command of the Deputy Marshal. Mr. Anstill, the Solicitor of the Circuit, issued subpœnas for the file of men and for Major McIntosh, who is in command at the Fort, to appear at the Court to answer the charge. The Major refused to pay any regard to the mandate of the Court, and swore that he would not suffer any of the men to be arrested.—The Court issued an attachment for the Major and men: the Sheriff was ordered by the Major not to touch him; he returned to the Court next day, and made oath that he could not take him, the Major, for fear of death. Upon this, the Court sent an express to our Governor for military power sufficient to arrest the Major, and to bring him and his men before the Court. The Governor will undoubtedly do it, as he, as well as the whole country here, are in a state of excitement against the General Government, and are determined to support the civil authorities even to the last ditch—Union or no Union."

BOSTON, Oct. 25.

Mr. Clay's Presentation at Faneuil Hall.

Yesterday noon, at 12 o'clock, Mr Clay was waited on by the reception Committee, to Faneuil Hall, which was already crowed full, on the floor and in the galleries. The crowd opened in the centre, and Mr. Clay accompanied by Mr. Webster, passed through to the raised platform at the head of the Hall. He was received with three cheers; and the deportment of the throng of spectators, throughout the ceremony, was highly respectful to the distinguished guest, and equally honorable to themselves.

Gen. Sullivan welcomed Mr. Clay, in behalf of the citizens, in a neat though not very ardent speech. He expressed the pleasure felt by the citizens of Boston in welcoming Mr. Clay to Faneuil Hall, which we were accustomed to call the cradle of liberty. It was here we often alluded to those illustrious names which were foremost in the great events of the Revolution. It was here that it was first resolved that no duty should be paid on tea; and it was here that the people had so often listened to the eloquence of Otis, Quincy, and Ames, in former days, and to that of Otis, Quincy, and others, in our own day.

Other gentlemen of more modern date were also named here with pride, and among them that of the distinguished citizen we now had the honor to welcome. This Hall was not only appropriated to political meetings, but, to festive occasions; and they had anticipated the gratification of seeing him (Mr. Clay) here as a guest. But owing to the delicacy of his situation, and his previous determination, they were aware of the propriety of yielding to his wishes to decline such an expression of public respect. In the name of all here assembled, (concluded the Chairman,) I greet you with a welcome.

The Hall resounded with applause.

Mr. CLAY replied in a mild, dignified, and unaffected manner. His manner is exceedingly winning and graceful. He said that he had designed to pass quietly through the country, in an excursion connected with objects purely of a private nature, resolved that nothing should tempt him to appear before large bodies of his fellow citizens. But no considerations of expediency or personal conveniences could withstand the impulse that compelled him to give utterance to the deep sense of gratitude he felt for the honors and generous hospitalities of which he had been the unworthy object, throughout his journey, and especially from his fellow citizens in Boston.

Associated with this venerable Hall, were events of which this place, this neighborhood, and this venerable Commonwealth, were the theatre, which strongly impressed upon the mind that ardent attachment to freedom which actuated those to whom we were indebted for the institutions under which we lived; and if dangers should again assail our liberties, he felt assured that this Hall would again resound with a stirring eloquence that would arouse and send forth a spirit that would sustain them.

The remarks of Mr. Clay, which were exceedingly judicious and becoming, were received with cheering on all sides, and by all parties. The citizens were then introduced to Mr. Clay, personally, and several thousands continued passing the place where he stood, and shaking hands with him, until quarter past one, when he retired from the Hall. The shaking of hands between Mr. Clay and Mr. Webster, was greeted with hearty applause. The Independent Company of Fusiliers, who were out on duty, marched by Mr. Clay in the Hall, and paid him their respects. The presentation went off very pleasantly, and left a highly favorable impression of the affability and good sense of Mr. Clay. It is evidently not his fault that so much of a party turn has been given to his visit by a few restless political managers.—*Bost. Adv.*

At Walpole, Mass. Mr. Clay and his family were introduced to the neighboring inhabitants. Amongst them was one, a Revolutionary soldier, Mr. Mann, aged 86. The veteran was invited to drink a glass of porter, which he accepted, and proposed "the health of General Jackson." Mr. Clay smiled at the unexpected *compliment*, requested the old gentleman to pause until he had filled a glass, and remarked, "Sir, I join heartily with you in that sentiment—the health of Gen. Jackson."

GREEN VAN SICKLE, the late Postmaster at Claysville, Pa. to whom we alluded some days ago, as the successor both in office and crime of Christian Weirich, is also about to undergo similar punishment. He was arraigned on Wednesday last in the U. S. District Court, at Pittsburg, pleaded guilty of the offence charged—that of purloining money from the mail, and was sentenced *twelve* years imprisonment in the Western Penitentiary of this state. The Pittsburg Gazette, in noticing the case, observes, that it is a melancholy instance of human weakness—as the culprit throughout his previous life had supported an unblemished character. The sum taken was, we believe, about sixty dollars. The result is an eloquent example to deter.

NEW YORK, Oct. 25.

An Unnatural Parent.—About six weeks since, a well dressed female, in company with a gentleman, whom she represented to be her husband, applied to a respectable but poor widow lady living up town, for board. The terms being acceded to, the gentleman on the following day brought the lady, whom he left, at the same time saying that business of an important nature very unexpectedly called him away from the city a few days, but that, in the interim, he wished every attention bestowed on his wife, for which, upon his return, he would make the most ample compensation. This attention, in the course of a short interval, became absolutely necessary, inasmuch as the lady, whom the widow had not the slightest conception to be in a state of pregnancy when she applied for the board, before the end of the week gave birth to a child. Day after day passed without hearing from the husband, until, by the end of the third week, the widow, whose means were limited, became apprehensive that the promised reward would never be realised. Communicating her doubts to the lady, she immediately dressed herself and went out, under pretence of inquiring for letters from her husband, or otherwise satisfying herself as to the cause of his prolonged absence; but, strange to relate, never returned, leaving the widow the additional burthen of an infant three weeks old. Several days having elapsed without receiving any tidings of the lady, the widow was under the necessity of taking the child to the Alms House, where she communicated the facts above stated, and left it to their care.

The Commissioners of the Alms House, after investigating the case, having reason to suppose from some expressions that dropped from the lady, as reported by the widow, that she belonged to Philadelphia, despatched an officer in pursuit of her, for the purpose of bringing her back to the city for trial, under a law of this State, which makes the abandonment of children, under a certain age, an indictable offence. The officer, after a couple of days spent in the search, was fortunate enough to find her, and notwithstanding her protestation of not being the person whom he was in pursuit of, added to the declaration of her respectable parents that she was unmarried, and also that she had been temporarily absent for a few weeks during the summer, on a visit to a relation, but never in New York or its vicinity, he insisted upon taking her before a magistrate. This was done, the lady being accompanied by her parents and friends, but when the serious penalties attending the abandonment of her child were stated by the magistrate, added to his entreaties to tell the truth, she burst into tears and admitted the whole. The surprise of the parents may be easily imagined, their indignation at what they believed at first to be an unfounded and slanderous charge, gave place to feelings of pity for their once virtuous but deluded child, and a desire to avoid the painful consequences of a public trial. This latter alternative was avoided by the parents, who made ample provision to have the child restored to its mother, and the warrant discharged.

A gentleman of New Bedford states, that from whim and curiosity, he lived on *raw corn and water* for about forty days, and slept on the floor of his counting room.—His weight gradually decreased, but he enjoyed his usual good health. The experiment 'was highly enjoyed, and produced a vivid effect on the imagination and nervous system, and resulted in confirming a belief in the advantage of abstinence from animal food.'—*Hallowell Adv.*

From the Richmond Enquirer, Oct. 25.

Longevity.—Died, at Braynefield, in Caroline county, on Sunday last, Miss *Catharine Rankins*, aged *one hundred and nine years*. She was a native of Virginia, and was born near Port Royal. She distinctly recollected the place where the town was built to have been a wilderness. The wars with the Indians at the foot of the South Western Mountains were freshly impressed on her memory. She recollected with much force the great excitement in Virginia which was caused by Braddock's defeat; while the war of the Revolution was but an event of yesterday. She cherished towards England all the affectionate attachment of the early colonists, and mentioned it only by the endearing epithet of *home*. To the latest period of her life she was a loyal subject of the sovereigns of England, and viewed Virginia as still in a state of rebellion. Her health until the last month was good, her spirits cheerful, and her mind unimpaired by the pressure of her numerous years.

The Cherokees.—We learn from the Cherokee Phœnix, that a special Agent, under authority from the President of the United States, and clothed with full powers to enter into a treaty with that nation, has arrived at the Cherokee Agency, where he will await *the session of the General Council of the* nation, which was to have convened on the 14th of the present month. The flagrant violation however, of seventeen existing treaties, leaves but little hope of justice for the Cherokees to expect; and we perceive from their National Journal, that if they receive *none*, they will not be disappointed.

New York Com.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 28.

CATHOLIC PROVINCIAL COUNCIL.

The Assembly terminated its session yesterday, the prelates having, after a High Mass, celebrated by the Right Rev. Doctor Fenwick, Bishop of Boston, and a sermon by the Right Rev. Doctor England, Bishop of Charleston, solemnly affixed their signatures to the acts. The appearance of the Sanctuary was the same as on the preceding Sunday; but a peculiar solemnity was added by two circumstances on this day. The clergy and prelates came in procession from the Archbishop's residence, and entered at the front of the church, proceeding through the centre aisle to the principal altar, where they took their seats. This produced a very imposing effect—it was the first time that ten mitres were worn by one assembly in the United States. The following officers of the Council and Theologians, were also splendidly attired, viz:

The Rev. Father Wm. M'Sherry, Provincial of the Society of Jesus.

The Rev. Father Nicholas Young, Provincial of the Dominicans.

The Rev. Doctor Lewis Deluol, Superior of the Sulpicians.

Very Rev. John Tessier, and Rev. Samuel Eccleston, Theologians to the Archbishop of Baltimore.

Very Rev. Lewis Debarth, Theologian to the coadjutor of Bardstown.

Rev. Andrew Byrne, The. to the Bishop of Charleston.

Rev. Jno. Odin, The. to the Bishop of St. Louis.

Rev. Jno. J. Chance, The. to the Bishop of Boston.

Rev. Jno. Power, The. to the Bishop of N. York.

Rev. Peter Mauvernay, The. to the Bishop of Mobile.

Rev. John Hughes, The. to the Administrator of Philadelphia.

Very Rev. Wm. Matthews, The. to the Bishop of Detroit.

Rev. Simon Brute, The. to the Bishop of Cincinnati.

Rev. Aug. Jeanjean, The. to the Bishop of N. Orleans.

The *Promoters* of the Council were the Right Rev. the Bishop of Boston and the Rev. Doctor Deluol.

The Secretaries, Rev. Doctor Edward Damphoux, and his assistant, Rev. John Hoskyns.

Master of Ceremonies, Rev. John J. Chance,—his assistant, Mr. Henry H. Burgess.

Chanters, Rev. Jno. Randanne, Rev. Peter Fredet.

The second circumstance with which we were struck was the mode of subscribing the acts. Each prelate in the proper order of his place, went alone to the altar and subscribed the record which had been laid upon it by the Secretary, after he had read the titles of the acts, & the fathers had given their verbal assent by the expression, *placet*, upon the question having been put by the Archbishop.

The Council adjourned to the third Sunday after Easter, in the year 1837. Conformably to the discipline of the Catholic Church, the acts of the Synod will not be published until after they shall have been submitted to the examination of the supreme head of the church, that their conformity with the doctrine and the general discipline of the whole body of the other Churches of the Catholic communion throughout the world might be thus ascertained; and thereby the essential unity of the entire collection of members be preserved and secured, whilst sufficient liberty is given to each special portion to legislate according to its own peculiar circumstances.

Some of the prelates and their companions and attendants have already departed for their houses.

Sleepy Jurors.—During a trial before our Superior Court last week, two of the Jurors yielded to the allurements of Morpheus, and fell fast asleep. Their happy insensibility to passing events was not observed till the other ten had retired from the box, when they were recalled to their senses, or perhaps more properly, were compelled to open their eyes, and follow. On their return, the Judge rebuked them in such terms as ought to banish sleep for a twelve month, and fined each of them ten dollars.—*Newb. Spect.*

The Congress of Sovereigns and the United States.—Bell's Weekly Messenger, of 8th September, in alluding to an expected meeting at Toeplitz, of the Emperors of Russia and Austria and the King of Prussia, adds—

"There is a very general opinion that the Northern States of Sweden and Denmark will be represented in this conference, and that even the United States will so far take a part in the general object of the measure, as to endeavor to procure a settlement of the long disputed question of the British right of search, and of seizing their own men on board American ships. It would be absurd, however, to entertain any apprehensions that the Government of the United States would make any common cause in the general object of a monarchial confederacy, and could become members of an alliance against the rights and liberties of mankind."

In a subsequent part of the same article, the Messenger thus explains the supposed object of the United States in such a Congress, approves its justice, and urges the renunciation of the British claim to impressment.

The object of the U. States is to avail themselves of a state of peace to procure what ought to be conceded to them, namely, the British claim to search their ships in time of war. We say again and again, it is a claim against all right and reason on the part of our Government. It is an intolerable imposition upon the feelings of a people and Government as free and high spirited as ourselves.

Winding Up.—The Branch of the U. States' Bank at Fayetteville, N. Carolina, has determined that it is essential to its own safety and self-preservation, that after the 1st November, all instalments on loans be paid in full; that is one fourth of the debt every ninety days, and established a rule to that effect. This arrangement is expected to produce a great degree of pecuniary distress. If this partial calling in of its outstanding debts will produce disastrous consequences, what must be the result of the final and complete winding up of all the branches?

An ignorant Swiss woman, who took passage at Havre, for New York, in one of the late packets, placed her son, a lad about 3 years of age, in a box among her baggage, under the false notion that she could in this way, smuggle her child on board, and save paying its passage. After bringing the box on board, and secretly opening it, she found to her astonishment, that the child was dead. She appeared to be in great distress. There was no doubt the child was smothered by placing it in a situation in which the air was excluded.

The eccentric Mr. B——, Minister of Jedburgh, had a habit of asking so many questions, in a breath, that he could get a reply to none of them. Once, however, he met a person who was able to accommodate him. Riding home from a sacrament, by a muirland road, and coming towards a ford, he met a woman who had crossed the river. 'Weel, how'e wi' you? How far is it to Jeddart? How deep is the water? What's the price of your meal?' To which she replied, 'Vera weel, I thank you, sir—two mile—middle deep—and a saxpence.'

The Hon JOHN M'LEAN, of the Supreme Court, was nominated for the Presidency at a meeting of Mechanics and Working men, in Baltimore, on Monday the 28th ult. There was no nomination for Vice President.

The late judge Benson used to tell a story of a jury who had under their consideration a case of horse stealing. At that time the penalty of that crime was death; but as there were some palliating circumstances, the jury thought that a sentence of imprisonment would be sufficient. They brought in a verdict of *manslaughter*.—*N. Y. Mer.*

India Rubber.—The tree that produces caoutchouc, or India rubber, which was first introduced into Europe about the beginning of last century, is a native of South America and the West Indies.—This substance is an elastic resin, obtained by making incisions in the stem. The juice is collected as it trickles from the wound, and moulds of clay in the form of bottles, are dipped into it. A layer of this juice dries on the clay, and several layers are added till the bottle is of sufficient thickness. It is then beaten to break down the clay, which is easily shaken out. The Indians make boots of caoutchouc, which are water-proof, and when smoked look like leather. The inhabitants of Quito prepare from it a kind of cloth, which they use as we do oil & sail-cloth, and in the West Indies flambeaux are made of it, that burn without a wick; and are used by fishermen when they go out to fish at night.

Niagara Whirlpool.—This Whirlpool, which is several miles below the Falls at Niagara, is a large deep basin, about the size of Primrose Hill, at the back of Chalk Farm, in which the waters of the mighty St. Lawrence revolve in one perpetual whirl, caused by their being obstructed by an angle of the steep and dreary banks which overhang this dreadful place. Mr Wallace, the blacksmith, had a son, a fine youth, who one day went down to the whirlpool, and the current proving too strong for him, he was carried into the whirl. His poor distracted mother sat on the gloomy bank for hours and days, and beheld the body of her own darling carried round in a circle by the water, sometimes disappearing for a time and then coming up and revolving upon the surface of his watery grave, and thus continuing for several days, no human aid being available even to obtain his remains.—After five or six days bodies which get into this dismal cauldron are carried down the river. It is usual for persons rafting timber from places between the Falls and the Whirlpool, to get off the raft before they come to the basin, first placing the raft in such a position as may best enable it to float down the stream without being carried into the whirl. On one occasion however, one of the raftsmen refused to leave the raft—he was not afraid, all would go safe; entreaty was unavailing, and the raft, with the unfortunate headstrong man upon it, made its way downwards, and was soon drawn within the fatal circle round which for three days and three nights it continued to revolve, all the efforts of a thousand anxious spectators proving unavailing. The continual and sickening motion he underwent, robbed the poor sufferer of all power to eat—sleep he could not—a dreadful death was before his eyes, so much the more terrible that it was protracted night after night, in such a place. At last a man was found who ventured into the whirl as far as he could, with the hopes of life, a strong rope tied round his middle, one end of which was on shore. He carried a line to throw to the raft—succeeded: the agonized sufferer fastened it to the boat, and in this way he was drawn on shore, and his life preserved.—*M'Kenzie's Sketches of the U. States.*

The Sailor Preacher.—A writer in the Western Monthly Magazine for August, thus graphically describes Rev. Mr. Taylor's manner of preaching:

"Much has been done to improve the character of seamen; much to cultivate the peculiar excellencies of their temper, and make them more like men and christians. Rev. Mr. Taylor, settled, I believe, in Boston, has been very active in this good work. He was once a sailor, himself; he knows their wants; he knows how to address them, he is liberal, honest and powerful; and I am told his influence upon the character of the mariners of that port, is already visible.—I once heard him preach to them: he represented us as on board a ship in a tempest; with really wonderful power, he painted the coming on of the storm—the sky is hid; the ocean awakes; all is made fast; but the tempest becomes every moment more violent; the sails are torn from the yards; the masts are cut away; the ship settles down, as the waves break over her; 'and now,' he said, in a low, calm, distinct tone, that goes more home to the soul than any other, 'now my friends, that our canvass is gone; not a spar left for a jury mast, and the leak gaining upon us, what shall we do? Hark! don't you hear the waters, as they rush in below? Do you not see her settle by the head? Do you not feel her tremble?'—and now he leaned forward, and gradually raised his voice, till it seemed almost to bespeak agony, 'one moment more, fellow sailors, and this good ship of ours will sink into the deep; a moment more, and we, that have laughed, and sung, and made merry within the hour, will be struggling with eternal waves; but we shall swim and struggle in vain; we must die, we must die if there be no help at hand—and is there none!—is there no way of escape; Save yourselves, save yourselves if you can!'

It was enough—I saw twenty arms thrown up, as if to catch at a rope, and an old grey headed sinner, by my side, hung on to the bannisters, and trembled more by half than he would have done had he been indeed wrecked. After a moment's pause, in a low distinct tone, the preacher continued—'Yes, fellow mariners, you may be saved—you may escape, there is a life boat at hand—seize upon it, in the name of God—seize upon it, and make it yours, and live!—that life boat is Jesus Christ!'

Influence of the Moon on Rain.—From the comparison of a series of observations, continued for twenty eight years, at Munich, Stutgard and Augsburg, by Professor Schubler, it appears that the maximum number of rainy days takes place between the first quarter and the new moon. The number of rainy days in the last of these intervals, is to that in the first as 696 to 845, or in round numbers, as 5 to 6.—And this portion is not only true of the twenty-eight years taken together, but also of the separate groups of four years, which gave analogous numbers, we therefore conclude, that it rains more frequently during the wane of the moon. The results obtained by Schubler receive support from a series of observations made by Pilgram, at Vienna. On 100 repetitions of the same prase, Pilgram found the falls of the rain to be as follows: New moon 26, mean of the two quarters 25, full moon 29; consequently, at Vienna, as well as at Augsburg and Stutgard, it rains more frequently on the day of the full, than on that of the new moon. Arago remarks in regard to the observations: 'Confining ourselves to the principal results, it seems difficult to resist the conclusion that the moon exercises an influence on our atmosphere; that in virtue of this influence, rain falls more frequently towards the second octant, than at any other period of the lunar month; and lastly, that the chances of rain are fewest between the last quarter and the fourth octant.

Revenue.—We see it stated that there will be a surplus revenue of twelve millions of dollars in the treasury of the U. S. on the first of January next. Congress being in session at that time will take the matter into consideration no doubt—But what is to be done with it?—We never believed that a public debt was a public blessing; nor do we believe an overflowing coffer will be a blessing to the country either. Twelve millions is no small sum, and many an itching palm there will be at the seat of government, for a dip into it. Of the two it is a greater evil to be rich than to be poor. The money is not wanted—the government cannot spend it for internal improvement, according to the interpretation given in the veto on the Maysville road bill. The south will demand a greater reduction of duties, and the east will oppose them.—Congress will have some trouble, in the way of settling disputes of what shall be done with the money, while at the same time they can make way with a portion of it by protracting the session.

Doylestown Democrat.

Every body acquainted with the history of the Emperor NAPOLEON, recollects the dreadful explosion of the '*infernal machine*' which was placed in the street before his carriage as he was on his way to the Theatre. A similar attempt on human life, to which we have heretofore alluded, was recently made in Rhode Island. The following letter, addressed to the publisher of a Providence paper, explains the designs and details of this nefarious plot. The whole business as yet is veiled in mystery:

Westerly, Oct. 19th, 1833.

Dear Sir—Since my return home, I have inquired of Col. George Brown, Jr., and J. H. Cross, Esq. respecting the Gov. Wilcox trunk. They went down and opened the trunk—and say, that it came to this place in the *sloop New York* Capt. Robert Brown, Jr. and was taken from on board by E. W. Babcock, who is grandson of Gov. Wilcox, and by him sent in the mail carriage to the Governor, who with his wife, put the trunk on a table. They then took the letter, which was fastened on the top of the trunk directed to *Gov. Edward Wilcox, Charleston, R. I.* (WITH CARE AND THIS SIDE UP) and opened it. The letter was in substance as follows:

DEAR GRANDMOTHER—*I have sent you a present—open the trunk and keep it till I come, &c.*

The Governor unlocked the trunk, and his wife proceeded to throw back the cover, when they found it would not readily open, and after one or two pulls upon the cover, it opened enough for them to look in, when they saw the instruments of *Death!*

The Governor, then, or soon after, came to this village, and informed his grandson E. W. Babcock that his brother Benjamin Babcock, in New York, had sent him the trunk, as described. E. W. Babcock went home with him and readily discovered the letter to be a forgery. The whole affair remained a secret until a few days, when it was thought best to make a new attempt to open the trunk.

Col. Brown says he took the trunk & carried it into the garden, and opened it so as to look in; took a pair of scissors, and cut the strings, attached to the triggers of the pistols, and opened it; says one of the strings was shorter than the other, and was a *weaker* one: and in the first attempt to open it, they broke two of the strands; consequently it stretched enough for them to look in, before it began to move the stronger one, which if it had not, it must have destroyed the house and all in it, as the powder has been weighed and found to be 25 lbs. The pistols were both loaded with balls.

These are all facts that have come to my knowledge; I need not tell you, that I have written in haste.

Very respectfully,
I remain your ob't serv't,
R. G. BURLINGAME.

ADAMS SENTINEL.

GETTYSBURG, Pa. NOV. 4, 1833.

TO MY PATRONS.

This No. commences the eighteenth year since I have had charge of the Establishment of the "ADAMS SENTINEL," and it affords me very high gratification to state, that it never was in a more prosperous situation than it is at present.—For a short time after the establishment of a third Press in this town, it was feared by me, from a number of withdrawals of support by old friends, that the interest in the "Sentinel" establishment would be much weakened; but the result has shown, that "*Old Ironsides*" has weathered the storm, and that she sails along now in a smooth sea, with fine breezes, and the most cheering prospects for the future.

During the past year, there has been a steady increase of my subscription list: and the advertising custom, and job printing, have even exceeded my expectations. I look upon this as an approval of the course I have pursued; and feel grateful, that the "Sentinel," from the kindness and friendship of its patrons, is now enabled to "tower above its fellows," both in real, genuine extent of circulation, and in warmth of interest. To retain this patronage, and the interest felt in its welfare, shall be my care. I cannot expect to please the taste of every man; but my slender abilities shall be devoted to render the "Sentinel" an useful and entertaining family Journal—a paper of which I need not be ashamed hereafter, when I revert to its columns, and which shall never mantle the cheeks of my friends with blushes for my self-degradation and want of principle. And I feel confident of a generous support from the enlightened citizens of this County, amongst whom I have passed my life.

ROBERT G. HARPER.

☞When we asserted that the "College handbill" was not printed in our office, we presumed it would have been sufficient. But we observe the charge again reiterated through the same source; and we again repeat, that the *Printer* of the "STAR" KNOWS we have not such type in our Office. The public may draw that inference which is most natural from such conduct. We drop the subject.

Robbery.—We learn from the Frederick Examiner, that the Store of Mr. Geo. Trisler, of that city, was forcibly entered on Monday night last, and robbed of a considerable sum of money and a variety of valuable dry goods. Entrance into the store was effected by forcing the lock with an iron lever, which was taken from the railing round the Court House yard. The audacity of the robbers, and the deliberation of their proceedings, may be inferred, as that paper observes, from the circumstance that Mr. Trisler's family occupy a part of the house in which the store is kept, and that after obtaining admission, they lighted candles and proceeded to search the drawers and to select from the shelves the most valuable and portable goods. No traces of the depredators have yet been discovered.

Balt. Pat.

The store of Mr. Thomas M'Cauley, of Greencastle, Franklin county, was entered on Friday night week, and robbed of money, drafts, &c. to the amount of about $4,000.

The Chambersburg Repository states, that on Saturday week, a man named Peter Snyder, of Guilford township, was deliberately shot at, whilst at work in his own corn-field in company with others, by his relative and neighbor Michael Snyder. The wound, though severe, is not likely to prove fatal. The cause alleged for the rash act is of a delicate nature. Michael immediately surrendered himself to the civil authorities.

The latest accounts from Lisbon represent Miguel's force as being too weak to attack the city, and as too strong to be attacked by that of Pedro. Some small affairs had taken place between the troops of the rival parties.—*Niles.*

The committee of Distribution, at Somerset, after strict inquiry and minute examination, have ascertained the loss by the late fire to be $60,000.

The New York Evening Post says that the emigration to the Michigan Territory from the northern parts of the state of New York has been so great within a few months as to have much diminished the population of some of the counties bordering on the St. Lawrence and the Lakes. The rage for emigration is so great that many farmers even in the Genessee country, so noted for the fertility of its soil, have sold their land and joined the vast crowds who are hurrying towards the west.

Mr. Clay.—Speaking of this gentleman's visit to the Eastern States, the Cincinnati Gazette remarks:—His object is understood to be that of personal conference with the manufacturers, in relation to the tariff, and personal observation upon the state and condition of the different manufacturing establishments. I feel authorized to say that Mr. Clay has no ulterior views. He is anxious to ascertain for himself, by his own investigations on the spot—what is best for the great interests of manufactures, at the present moment. He intends to devote himself during the next Session of Congress, to the promotion of this interest, and to the great question of the public lands. Having made what effort he can, on these subjects, his inclination is to retire from public life.

A Short Reprieve.—A gentleman who was at the Havana, when the cholera raged there, relates the following:—

A negro, whose body in a cart, was in transition for interment, proved to be only asleep (opium being administered for the malady.) He awoke, knocked off the lid of his coffin, and raised his head, when the following dialogue took place between him and the colored sexton: 'Where are you carrying me?' 'To the burying place.' 'Am I then dead?' 'Yes, and I have the certificate in my pocket.' At the same time he pushed the head into the box again, and drove on, saying to his assistants, that he had never before carried a black so badly taught as to have the impudence to doubt being dead, when delivered to his custody. But the pretended defunct made a desperate effort, escaped, and ran naked to his master's house, where he caused an excessive fright. The next day, however, all smiling at this strange occurrence ceased, as the poor fellow then really died, and was carried from home to return no more.

A young lady, worth $100,000, filled with admiration of the conduct of Mr. Duane, late Secretary of the Treasury, recently made some particular inquiries respecting him through the N. Y. Evening Star, probably intending to offer him her hand—but she had the mortification to learn that he was already a *grandfather.*

Butter.—Ten millions of pounds of butter are computed to be consumed in N. York, in every year. This, at eighteen cents per pound, would be one million eight hundred thousand dollars paid to farmers for this, at first sight, unimportant article.

Six years ago a pound of cotton could only be extended to a thread of 17,000 yards, and this by the close and dilligent application of a man for the whole day; but by steam power, a pound of fine cotton can now be extended into a thread 167 miles long, and that with the attendance of a mere child.

A gentleman of New York has volunteered to give one thousand dollars to the American Colonization Society, provided a few other subscriptions of equal amount can be obtained.

Important from Alabama.—The Columbus (Ga.) Democrat of the 19th ult. state, that the Court for Russell county in Alabama, had applied to Gov. GAYLE, to order out a sufficient military force to assist the Sheriff in arresting Major M'INTOSH, the commanding officer at Fort Mitchell, for refusing to suffer certain soldiers, subpœnaed by the Court, to attend as witnesses, to prove the fact of the murder of OWENS, by the U. States Troops.

A late number of the London Courier, contains the following extract of a letter from America:—"I am travelling in Vermont state for pleasure and information. I have journeyed 5000 miles in my own carriage, by easy stages, and have not seen a single person in my progress to whom I should have dared to offer alms! As I was detained an hour or two a few days since, I saw a sturdy-looking farmer pass the inn driving a one horse cart loaded with wool, on which he was seated. He drove to a store, shouldered his wool one after another, and placed them in the merchant's shop. Who do you think it was? Palmer, the present Governor of the state of Vermont."

EXCELLENT RULES.

The following rules from the private papers of Dr. West, were, according to his memorandum, thrown together as general way marks in the journey of life:

Never to ridicule sacred things or what others may esteem such, however absurd they may appear to me.

Never show levity where the people are professedly engaged in worship.

Never to resent a supposed injury, till you know the views and motive of the author of it. Nor on any occasion to retaliate.

Never to judge of a person's character by external appearance.

☞Always take the part of an *absent person*, who is censured in company, so far as truth and probability will allow.

Never to dispute if I can avoid it.

Never to dispute with a man more than 70 years old; nor with a woman: nor with an enthusiast.

Not to affect to be witty or to jest, so as to wound the feelings of another.

To say as little as possible of myself, and those who are near to me.

To aim at cheerfulness without levity.

Not to obtrude my advice unasked.

Never to court the favor of the rich by flattering either their vanity or their vices.

To respect virtue though clothed in rags.

To speak with calmness and deliberation on all occasions: especially in circumstances which tend to irritate.

Frequently to review your conduct and note failings.

A mixture of alcohol and turpentine, is used in some places, as a substitute for oil, to which it is, in some respects, preferable. It gives a clear and brilliant light produces no smoke, is less expensive than lamp oil, and requires but little attention.

A public meeting of the citizens of Frederick (Md.) was held not long since, at which measures were adopted for establishing a Carpet Manufactory. It is proposed to raise a capital of $10,000, in shares of $20 each.

A Stray Bullock.—A late Ohio paper contains an advertisement, signed ELIZABETH BULLOCK, who desires information in regard to her husband, Zurial Bullock, 'strayed away or stolen,' in March last, and of whom she has since had no tidings, either of 'good or bad report.'

MARRIED,

On Tuesday last, by the Rev. F. Ruthrauff, Mr. *Benjamin M'F. Lawder*, of Wilmington, Del. to Miss *Susanna Hollebach*, of this county.

On the 14th ult. Mr. *John Rahn*, to Miss *Elizabeth Schwartz*, daughter of Mr. John Schwartz,—all of this county.

On the same day, Mr. *David Sell*, to Miss *Lydia Bachman*, daughter of Mr. John Bachman—all of this county.

On the 27th ult. Dr. *John Metzger*, to Miss *Maria E. Gobrecht*—both of Hanover.

DIED,

On Friday last, at the residence of Maj. Thomas M'Kee, in Liberty township, Rev. *James G. Breckenridge*, lately of Schellsburg, Bedford county, and formerly of this county.

On Monday last, at Philadelphia, *Antony Laussat*, Esq. a lawyer of that city, and late member of the Legislature of this State, aged 28 years.

On Thursday last, an infant child of Mr. Wm. Kane, of this borough.

TEMPERANCE MEETING.

A Special Meeting of the Young Men's Temperance Society, will be held on *Saturday next*, at 6½ o'clock, P. M. at the Court-house. The public generally are invited to attend.

R. F. M'CONAUGHY, *Sec'y.*

Nov. 4. 1t

NOTICE.

THE Citizens of East Ward are requested to attend a meeting, at the house of A. B. Kurtz, on *Tuesday Evening, Nov. 5th*, to take into consideration the propriety of forming a Volunteer FIRE COMPANY. All persons favorable to the above object are invited to attend.

MANY.

Nov. 4. 1t

NOTICE.

THE Vendue Notes given at the Sale of the Assignees of DANIEL MINNICH, are due, and will have to be paid before the *25th of November inst.*; and all those who know themselves indebted in the Books, will please make payment on or before that time. The Assignees have it not in their power to give longer indulgence: therefore, after that time, the Notes and Accounts will be placed in the hands of *Wm. M'Grew*, Esq. for collection.

C. F. KEENER, B. FAHNESTOCK, } *Assignees.*

Nov. 4. 4t

NOTICE

IS hereby given to the Creditors of *DAVID M'CREARY*, of Straban township, that the Subscriber has been appointed his Trustee: and all persons having claims against him, are desired to present the same to the subscriber, at Hanover, on *Saturday the 23d day of November, inst.*

JACOB DELLONE, *Trustee.*

Nov. 4. 3t

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of ELEANOR BERCAW, late of Straban township, deceased, are desired to discharge the same without delay: and those who have claims against said Estate, are requested to present the same, properly authenticated, for settlement.

GARRET COWNOVER, *Adm'r.*

Nov. 4. 4t

TRY YOUR LUCK!

Tickets only 5 Dollars!

UNION CANAL LOTTERY.

CLASS No. 23.

To be drawn in Philadelphia, on

Saturday the 16th of Nov.

66 Number Lottery—10 drawn ballots.

SCHEME.

1	Prize of	20,000
1	- - - -	7,000
2	- - - -	1,600
2	- - - -	1,500
2	- - - -	1,270
2	- - - -	1,250
20	- - - -	1,000
20	- - - -	500
70	- - - -	100
56	- - - -	50
112	- - - -	30
112	- - - -	20
2,210	- - - -	10
15,100	- - - -	5

Tickets $5, Halves $2 50,

Other Shares in proportion.

FOR SALE AT

CLARKSON'S.

Nov. 4. td

Drawn Numbers in Class No. 22, Not yet received.

7—39—51—A PRIZE OF $100,

Sold at Clarkson's.

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be Sold, on *Wednesday the 27th day of November, inst.* at the Court-house in Gettysburg,

A HOUSE AND *Two Lots*, situate on York street, in said Town, occupied at present by Mr. Alexander Young. The house is part brick and part frame, Milk-house, Smoke-house, Smith-shop, and Stabling, and an excellent well of water on the same. Terms made known on said day, by

ROBERT HUNTER.

Nov. 4. ts

N. B. If the above is not sold, it will be Rented.

—ALSO—

WILL be sold, in Littles-Town, on *Monday the 2d day of December next*,

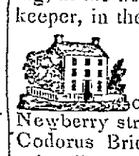
A HOUSE, AND *Two Lots*, in said Town, late the Estate of *Robert M'Ilhenny*, deceased, by

ROBERT HUNTER, *For the Heirs.*

Nov. 4. ts

Valuable Property in York, FOR RENT.

WILL be Rented, by Public Outcry, on *Friday the 15th day of November, inst.*, at 6 o'clock in the evening, at the house of Jacob Hantz, Innkeeper, in the borough of York,



That well known & Valuable Stand, on the south-west Corner of Newberry street, one square west of the Codorus Bridge, now occupied by the subscriber.

The above Property will be Rented for one or three years, upon reasonable terms, to any Gentleman that will occupy said property as a Store or Lumber Yard, (or both,) as it is known to be one of the best situations in the borough of York for that business, and in particular for a Lumber Yard. It was occupied as such for many years, and was favored with a good run of custom.

N. B. The landing of the Codorus will be Rented with the above property—and ground enough for an extensive Lumber Yard.

Persons feeling disposed to view the property will call upon the subscriber.

JACOB WILDIN.

Nov. 4. 2t

Tailoring.

SAMUEL STALL,

RESPECTFULLY informs his Friends and the Public generally, that he still continues the above business, in Menallen township, near George Wilson's.

☞He has just received the latest

Philadelphia Fashions,

and is prepared to execute his work with neatness and despatch. He hopes, by attention to business, to meet with ample encouragement.

Menallen township, Nov. 4. 3t

Gettysburg Guards!

YOU will parade on your usual ground, *on Saturday the 9th of November inst.*, at 2 o'clock precisely, with arms and accoutrements in complete order.

By order,

R. MARTIN, O. S.

Nov. 4. 1t

ELECTION.

BANK OF GETTYSBURG, October 14th, 1833.

NOTICE is hereby Given to the Stockholders in the Bank of Gettysburg, that an Election for Thirteen Directors, to serve one year, will be held at the Banking-house, on *Monday the 18th of November next.*

J. B. M'PHERSON, *Cashier.*

[Oct. 14.] tc

TURNPIKE ELECTION.

THE stockholders in the *Gettysburg & Petersburg Turnpike Company*, will take notice, that an Election will be held in Gettysburg, on *Monday the 11th day of November next*, for the purpose of choosing, by a majority of votes of the said Stockholders, by ballot, to be delivered in person, or by proxy duly authorised, One President, Six Managers, and One Treasurer, and such other Officers as shall be deemed necessary to conduct the business of said Company for the ensuing year.

WALTER SMITH, *Sec'y.*

Oct. 21. tc

Wanted immediately,

By the Subscriber,

2 Journeymen Shoemakers,

to whom constant employment and liberal wages will be given.—Also,

AN APPRENTICE

to the same business. A lad of good character and industrious habits will meet with favorable terms.

DANIEL BALDWIN.

Gettysburg, Oct. 21. 6t

TRUSTEE ACCOUNT.

THE Account of PETER BOTT, Trustee of *CHRISTIAN ZELLER*, is filed in the Office of the Prothonotary, and will be presented to the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, to be held at Gettysburg, on the *Fourth Monday in November*, for confirmation.

GEO. ZIEGLER, *Proth'y.*

Oct. 21. tc

HULL'S PATENT TRUSSES.

COMMON - - DO.

FOR Sale at the Apothecary & Drug Store of S. H. BUEHLER.

Sept. 16. tf

LIST OF CAUSES

Put down for Trial at Nov. Term, 1833.

Thomas Gourley, Trustee of Wm. Durbin, vs. Catharine Kline's Executors.

Bank of Gettysburg vs. George Welsh.

Thomas and James Harwood vs. Moses Touper, Executor of Christian Touper.

Samuel and Wm. M'Grew, Adm'rs of F. M'Grew, vs. John M'Grew's Executors.

James Lockhart vs. Wm. Galbreath and James Galbreath.

Michael Willyand vs. Henry Wortz.

Isaac Clark, use of Daniel Dean, vs. Solomon Spangler.

David Ditzler vs. Matthias Spittlemyer.

William Wiley and Ann his wife, et al., vs. Lewis Christ, et al.

Mathias Trimmer vs. John Deardorff.

FOR ARGUMENT.

Jacob Cassatt, Adm'r of John M'Conaughy, dec'd. vs. T. Stevens, Adm'r of David M'Conaughy, dec'd.

Samuel Osborne vs. Samuel Lynch.

Nicholas Mark vs Thomas M'Knight.

Andrew Brough vs. Jacob Brough.

John Knup vs. Jacob Brough.

Grand Jury—Nov. Sessions.

Franklin—David Wills, Esq.

Tyrone—Henry Myers.

Straban—Henry Hoffman, jr.

Borough—Samuel Witherow, (merchant) Joseph Wible, David Heagy.

Hamiltonban—Wm. White, John Ferree, John Musselman, James Reid.

Cumberland—Wm. M'Cullough, George Weikert, Wm. M'Gaughy.

Germany—Ephraim Swope.

Berwick—Jacob Smith.

Latimore—William Beales.

Menallen—Robert Major.

Huntington—Daniel Funk.

Mountjoy—James Barr.

Reading—Wm. Fickes, John Tudor.

Mountpleasant—John Diehl.

Liberty—Joseph Hill.

Conowago—John Emlet.

General Jury—Nov. Term.

Reading—David White, Henry Albert, Jacob Smith, Joseph J. Kuhn.

Franklin—John Pfoutz, David M'Mordie.

Borough—Henry Weldy, Adam Walter, Esq. John M. Stevenson, David M'Creary.

Cumberland—Quintin Armstrong.

Straban—William Wertz, Daniel Benner, Robert King, Jacob Cassatt, jr.

Menallen—Henry Fehl, Wm. B. Wilson, Henry Bender, (of C.) George Minnich, Levi Greist, Nicholas Bushey.

Mountpleasant—Daniel Kohler.

Huntington—William Gardner.

Hamiltonban—George Irvin, James Stewart, Israel Irvin.

Hamilton—B. Hildebrand, J. Clarke, Esq.

Liberty—Wm. Kerr, Nathaniel Greason, John Weagley, Henry M'Divitt.

Berwick—Daniel Geisselman, John Flickinger.

Mountjoy—Jacob Keller, Esq.

Germany—William Winrott.

CONSUMPTION CURED.

De La Monteral's Columbian Vegetable Specific,

Is the most valuable remedy ever yet discovered for the cure of *Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Asthma, Spitting of Blood*, and all diseases of the *Breast and Lungs*. Prepared by J. BOYD, Philadelphia. It composes the disturbed nerves, gives strength to the Lungs, repairs the appetite, improves the Spirits, &c.

Bill of Directions accompanying each bottle of the Specific, pointing out in a conspicuous manner all the symptoms in their different stages of the diseases, and particular directions respecting the treatment while using it, together with many well authenticated certificates of cures, &c.

In consequence of the great and increasing demand for this specific, the proprietor is enabled to reduce the price to 75 cents per bottle, thereby enabling it to come within the reach of all persons.

A fresh Supply received and for sale by appointment.

Dr. Chapman's Anti-Dyspeptic Pills.

These Pills have been successfully used by thousands who can testify to their superior efficacy (over many other remedies, now in use) for the cure of Dyspepsia in all its complicated forms; they give strength to the debilitated organs of digestion, repair the appetite, remove nausea and sickness of the stomach, habitual costiveness, head-ache, Palpitation of the Heart, and many other nervous affections. They contain no Mercury, nor do they sicken the stomach, they are a mild and safe cathartic: there is no restriction in diet or drink or exposure to wet or cold while using them. Bill of directions will accompany each box of Pills, which will fully explain their effects.

From the well known reputation of these pills for many years, the proprietor (J. Boyd, Philadelphia) deems it unnecessary to give any further detail of them. A fresh supply has been received, and for sale by appointment.

Dr. Wesley's Infant Drops.

A Medicine possessing such peculiar qualities is one much sought after, but seldom obtained. It is the most certain, safe and effectual remedy ever offered to the public for the various diseases of infancy and Childhood, as those of mature age. The proprietor offers it with the guaranty that it is entirely a vegetable preparation, and contains no mercury in any form, nor any other deleterious ingredient. Its virtues as a Family Medicine, are invaluable, and can be taken by the infant of a day old, with as much safety as by an adult. It has been used with unparalleled success in the following diseases: Pains in the Stomach and Bowels, Cholic, Restlessness, Convulsions, Cholera Morbus, &c. These drops have the happy and salutary effect of affording immediate relief, without leaving behind them that dull, drowsy and listless state which usually follows the use of narcotic remedies. A single trial will convince the most incredulous of their happy and salutary effects.

The above Medicines for sale at the Apothecary and Drug Store of SAMUEL H. BUEHLER, in Gettysburg, and JACOB DANNERS, in Emmitsburg.

Nov. 4. tf

Flax-Seed Wanted.

THE highest price will be given for clean FLAX-SEED, at the Apothecary and Drug Store of

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.

Aug. 19 tf

Pennsylvania Reporter.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

THE Pennsylvania Reporter, during the approaching session, will contain full, fair and impartial reports of the proceedings of both branches of the legislature. Competent reporters are already engaged, who will attend regularly in the Senate and House of Representatives during their sessions. Our State affairs are becoming subjects of engrossing interest to every citizen. The extensive system of internal improvement, the great subject of education, the reform question, and the revision of the militia system, in addition to the ordinary subjects of legislation, will receive the attention of the legislature, and will render the next session one of peculiar interest to every section of the commonwealth. Minute information on all these important matters, is indispensable to the people, in order that they may judge correctly of the conduct of their public agents. To lay such information before the readers of this paper, in a fair open, and impartial manner, will be our anxious endeavor. The Reporter will be printed on a fine large imperial sheet, with small type, by which we will be enabled to give the reports of the proceedings and debates, in both houses, at great length. The proceedings of Congress will also be regularly noticed, and the literary and miscellaneous departments of the Reporter will be carefully attended to; in fact, no exertions shall be spared to render it interesting to the public in general, and particularly to the citizens of Pennsylvania, as a faithful record of legislative proceedings.

The terms will be the same as heretofore, viz:

For the Session, twice a week, in advance, $2 00

For the whole year, 3 00

☞Subscribers to the Reporter, who are in arrears for subscription, are earnestly requested to send their dues by the members of the legislature, or to transmit them by mail, *at our risk.*

HENRY WELSH.

Harrisburg, Nov. 4.

Harrisburg Chronicle.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

THE Harrisburg Chronicle will contain a concise and faithful report of the *proceedings and debates* of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, which will commence its session in this town, on the FIRST TUESDAY OF DECEMBER NEXT. The senior Editor will report in one of the legislative branches, and an experienced and competent Reporter is engaged to attend in the other. Such reports will be furnished as are calculated to put our readers in possession of a HISTORY OF THE SESSION OF 1833-4—to do which, the faculty of condensation shall be employed for the benefit of the reader, even though it may sometimes be unpleasant to the legislature; for the topics that must, *of course*, come up for discussion, will be more numerous, important and diversified than they have ever been heretofore, and there is every probability that the exciting questions that must necessarily be agitated in Congress, will also become exciting questions in the Legislature of the State, and add to the interest of the Session.

The proceedings of the Legislature of the State are full of interest to the citizen, and an intimate acquaintance with them is almost an indispensable requisite, when he comes forward on election day to exercise his sovereignty in the capacity of a voter. Hence every citizen ought to possess a fair and faithful report of the proceedings, and it is hoped that those who do not choose the CHRONICLE will take some other paper for the purpose.

TERMS:

For the Session alone, twice a week, in advance. $2 00

For the whole year in advance. 3 00

☞Persons furnishing Six Subscribers, and enclosing TEN DOLLARS, shall have a *seventh copy* forwarded regularly for their trouble.

Harrisburg, Nov. 4.

Pennsylvania Intelligencer.

THE *Pennsylvania Intelligencer* is a public Journal, located at Harrisburg, and is so well known to the citizens of this Commonwealth, for its candor and liberality in politics, its strict regard for truth and the fullness and impartiality of its reports of Legislative proceedings, that it is unnecessary to say more, than that during the coming session of the Legislature, it will sustain its former high standing.—The Editors themselves will be in attendance on both Houses, and from experience in reporting, the public may be assured that no paper published at Harrisburg will contain fuller debates on all important questions. It will also contain Congressional proceedings, news, and miscellaneous reading.

THE *Intelligencer* will be printed on an imperial sheet, on the following terms:

For the session only, (twice a week,) $2 00

For the whole year 3 00

☞Subscribers and others, who know themselves indebted to the establishment, will have an opportunity, and confer a favor on the subscribers, by forwarding their respective dues by the members of the Legislature, or by mail at our risk.

STRONG & ROBERTS.

Harrisburg, Nov. 4.

☞*Subscriptions for the above Journals received at this Office.*

Mountpleasant Riflemen!

YOU will parade at the house of Jacob Raffensberger, in Mountjoy township, on *Saturday the 16th inst.* at 10 o'clock, A. M. in winter uniform.

G. COWNOVER, *Capt.*

Nov. 4. tp

☞A Court of Appeal will be held on said day.

ADAMS SENTINEL.

GETTYSBURG, Pa. NOV. 4, 1833.

TO MY PATRONS.

This No. commences the eighteenth year since I have had charge of the Establishment of the "ADAMS SENTINEL," and it affords me very high gratification to state, that it never was in a more prosperous situation than it is at present.—For a short time after the establishment of a third Press in this town, it was feared by me, from a number of withdrawals of support by old friends, that the interest in the "Sentinel" establishment would be much weakened; but the result has shown, that "*Old Ironsides*" has weathered the storm, and that she sails along now in a smooth sea, with fine breezes, and the most cheering prospects for the future.

During the past year, there has been a steady increase of my subscription list; and the advertising custom, and job printing, have even exceeded my expectations. I look upon this as an approval of the course I have pursued; and feel grateful, that the "Sentinel," from the kindness and friendship of its patrons, is now enabled to "tower above its fellows," both in real, genuine extent of circulation, and in warmth of interest. To retain this patronage, and the interest felt in its welfare, shall be my care. I cannot expect to please the taste of every man; but my slender abilities shall be devoted to render the "Sentinel" an useful and entertaining family Journal—a paper of which I need not be ashamed hereafter, when I revert to its columns, and which shall never mantle the cheeks of my friends with blushes for my self-degradation and want of principle. And I feel confident of a generous support from the enlightened citizens of this County, amongst whom I have passed my life.

ROBERT G. HARPER.

☞When we asserted that the "College handbill" was not printed in our office, we presumed it would have been sufficient. But we observe the charge again reiterated through the same source; and we again repeat, that the *Printer* of the "STAR" KNOWS we have not such type in our Office. The public may draw that inference which is most natural from such conduct. We drop the subject.

Robbery.—We learn from the Frederick Examiner, that the Store of Mr. Geo. Trisler, of that city, was forcibly entered on Monday night last, and robbed of a considerable sum of money and a variety of valuable dry goods. Entrance into the store was effected by forcing the lock with an iron lever, which was taken from the railing round the Court House yard. The audacity of the robbers, and the deliberation of their proceedings, may be inferred, as that paper observes, from the circumstance that Mr. Trisler's family occupy a part of the house in which the store is kept, and that after obtaining admission, they lighted candles and proceeded to search the drawers and to select from the shelves the most valuable and portable goods. No traces of the depredators have yet been discovered.

Balt. Pat.

The store of Mr. Thomas M'Cauley, of Greencastle, Franklin county, was entered on Friday night week, and robbed of money, drafts, &c. to the amount of about $4,000.

The Chambersburg Repository states, that on Saturday week, a man named Peter Snyder, of Guilford township, was deliberately shot at, whilst at work in his own corn-field in company with others, by his relative and neighbor Michael Snyder. The wound, though severe, is not likely to prove fatal. The cause alleged for the rash act is of a delicate nature. Michael immediately surrendered himself to the civil authorities.

The latest accounts from Lisbon represent Miguel's force as being too weak to attack the city, and as too strong to be attacked by that of Pedro. Some small affairs had taken place between the troops of the rival parties.—*Niles.*

The committee of Distribution, at Somerset, after strict inquiry and minute examination, have ascertained the loss by the late fire to be $60,000.

The New York Evening Post says that the emigration to the Michigan Territory from the northern parts of the state of New York has been so great within a few months as to have much diminished the population of some of the counties bordering on the St. Lawrence and the Lakes. The rage for emigration is so great that many farmers even in the Gennessee country, so noted for the fertility of its soil, have sold their land and joined the vast crowds who are hurrying towards the west.

Mr. Clay.—Speaking of this gentleman's visit to the Eastern States, the Cincinnati Gazette remarks:—His object is understood to be that of personal conference with the manufacturers, in relation to the tariff, and personal observation upon the state and condition of the different manufacturing establishments. I feel authorized to say that Mr. Clay has no ulterior views. He is anxious to ascertain for himself, by his own investigations on the spot—what is best for the great interests of manufactures, at the present moment. He intends to devote himself during the next Session of Congress, to the promotion of this interest, and to the great question of the public lands. Having made what effort he can, on these subjects, his inclination is to retire from public life.

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A gentleman of New York has volunteered to give one thousand dollars to the American Colonization Society, provided a few other subscriptions of equal amount can be obtained.

Important from Alabama.—The Columbus (Ga.) Democrat of the 19th ult. state, that the Court for Russell county in Alabama, had applied to Gov. GAYLE, to order out a sufficient military force to assist the Sheriff in arresting Major M'INTOSH, the commanding officer at Fort Mitchell, for refusing to suffer certain soldiers, subpœnaed by the Court, to attend as witnesses, to prove the fact of the murder of OWENS, by the U. States Troops.

A late number of the London Courier, contains the following extract of a letter from America:—"I am travelling in Vermont state for pleasure and information. I have journeyed 5000 miles in my own carriage, by easy stages, and have not seen a single person in my progress to whom I should have dared to offer alms! As I was detained an hour or two a few days since, I saw a sturdy-looking farmer pass the inn, driving a one horse cart loaded with wool, on which he was seated. He drove to a store, shouldered his wool one after another, and placed them in the merchant's shop. Who do you think it was? Palmer, the present Governor of the state of Vermont."

EXCELLENT RULES.

The following rules from the private papers of Dr. West, were, according to his memorandum, thrown together as general way marks in the journey of life:

Never to ridicule sacred things, or what others may esteem such, however absurd they may appear to me.

Never show levity where the people are professedly engaged in worship.

Never to resent a supposed injury, till you know the views and motive of the author of it. Nor on any occasion to retaliate.

Never [illegible] judge of a person's character by e[illegible] appearance.

[illegible] take the part of an *absent person* [illegible] censured in company, so far as [illegible] propriety will allow.

Never [illegible] dispute [illegible] can avoid it.

Never [illegible] man more than 70 years o[illegible] man: nor with an enthusiast.

Not to affect to be [illegible] or to jest, so as to wound the feelings [illegible] another.

To say as little as possible of myself, and those who are near to me.

To aim at cheerfulness without levity.

Not to obtrude my advice unasked.

Never to court the favor of the rich by flattering either their vanity or their vices.

To respect virtue though clothed in rags.

To speak with calmness and deliberation on all occasions; especially in circumstances which tend to irritate.

Frequently to review your conduct and note failings.

A mixture of alcohol and turpentine, is used in some places, as a substitute for oil, to which it is, in some respects, preferable. It gives a clear and brilliant light produces no smoke, is less expensive than lamp oil, and requires but little attention.

A public meeting of the citizens of Frederick (Md.) was held not long since, at which measures were adopted for establishing a Carpet Manufactory. It is proposed to raise a capital of $10,000, in shares of $20 each.

A Stray Bullock.—A late Ohio paper contains an advertisement, signed ELIZABETH BULLOCK, who desires information in regard to her husband, Zurial Bullock, 'strayed away or stolen,' in March last, and of whom she has since had no tidings, either of 'good or bad report.'

MARRIED,

On Tuesday last, by the Rev. F. Ruthrauff, Mr. *Benjamin M. F. Lawder*, of Wilmington, Del. to Miss *Susanna Hollebach*, of this county.

On the 14th ult. Mr. *John Rahn*, to Miss *Elizabeth Schwartz*, daughter of Mr. John Schwartz,—all of this county.

On the same day, Mr. *David Sell*, to Miss *Lydia Bachman*, daughter of Mr. John Bachman—all of this county.

On the 27th ult. Dr. *John Metzger*, to Miss *Maria E. Gobrecht*—both of Hanover.

DIED,

On Friday last, at the residence of Maj. Thomas M'Kee, in Liberty township, Rev. *James G. Breckenridge*, lately of Schellsburg, Bedford county, and formerly of this county.

On Monday last, at Philadelphia, *Antony Laussat*, Esq. a lawyer of that city, and late member of the Legislature of this State, aged 28 years.

On Thursday last, an infant child of Mr. Wm. Kane, of this borough.

TEMPERANCE MEETING.

A Special Meeting of the Young Men's Temperance Society, will be held on *Saturday next*, at 6½ o'clock, P. M. at the Court-house. The public generally are invited to attend.

R. F. M'CONAUGHY, *Sec'y.*

Nov. 4. 1t

NOTICE.

THE Citizens of East Ward are requested to attend a meeting, at the house of A. B. Kurtz, on *Tuesday Evening, Nov. 5th*, to take into consideration the propriety of forming a Volunteer FIRE COMPANY. All persons favorable to the above object are invited to attend.

MANY.

Nov. 4. 1t

NOTICE.

THE Vendue Notes given at the Sale of the Assignees of DANIEL MINNICH, are due, and will have to be paid before the *25th of November inst.*; and all those who know themselves indebted in the Books, will please make payment on or before that time. The Assignees have it not in their power to give longer indulgence: therefore, after that time, the Notes and Accounts will be placed in the hands of *Wm. M'Grew*, Esq. for collection.

C. F. KEENER, B. FAHNESTOCK, } *Assignees.*

Nov. 4. 4t

NOTICE

IS hereby given to the Creditors of *DAVID M'CREARY*, of Straban township, that the Subscriber has been appointed his Trustee; and all persons having claims against him, are desired to present the same to the subscriber, at Hanover, on *Saturday the 23d day of November, inst.*

JACOB DELLONE, *Trustee.*

Nov. 4. 3t

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of ELEANOR BERCAW, late of Straban township, deceased, are desired to discharge the same without delay; and those who have claims against said Estate, are requested to present the same, properly authenticated, for settlement.

GARRET COWNOVER, *Adm'r.*

Nov. 4. 4t

TRY YOUR LUCK!

Tickets only 5 Dollars!

UNION CANAL LOTTERY,

CLASS No. 23,

To be drawn in Philadelphia, on

Saturday the 16th of Nov.

66 Number Lottery—10 drawn ballots.

SCHEME.

1	Prize of - - -	20,000
1	- - - - -	7,000
2	- - - - -	1,600
2	- - - - -	1,500
2	- - - - -	1,270
2	- - - - -	1,250
20	- - - - -	1,000
20	- - - - -	500
70	- - - - -	100
56	- - - - -	50
112	- - - - -	30
112	- - - - -	20
2,210	- - - - -	10
15,400	- - - - -	5

Tickets $5, Halves $2 50,

Other Shares in proportion.

FOR SALE AT

CLARKSON'S.

Nov. 4. td

Drawn Numbers in Class No. 22,

Not yet received.

7-39-51—A PRIZE OF **$100,**

Sold at Clarkson's.

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be Sold, on *Wednesday the 27th day of November, inst.* at the Court-house in Gettysburg,

A HOUSE

AND

Two Lots, situate on York street, in said Town, occupied at present by Mr. Alexander Young. The house is part brick and part frame, Milk-house, Smoke-house, Smith-shop, and Stabling, and an excellent well of water on the same. Terms made known on said day, by ROBERT HUNTER.

Nov. 4. ts

N. B. If the above is not sold, it will be Rented.

—ALSO—

WILL be sold, in Littles-Town, on *Monday the 2d day of December next*,

A HOUSE,

AND

Two Lots, in said Town, late the Estate of *Robert M'Ilhenny*, deceased, by ROBERT HUNTER,

For the Heirs.

Nov. 4. ts

Valuable Property in York,

FOR RENT.

WILL be Rented, by Public Outcry, on *Friday the 15th day of November, inst.*, at 6 o'clock in the evening, at the house of Jacob Hantz, Innkeeper, in the borough of York,

That well known &

Valuable Stand

on the south-west Corner of Newberry street, one square west of the Codorus Bridge, now occupied by the subscriber.

The above Property will be Rented for one or three years, upon reasonable terms, to any Gentleman that will occupy said property as a Store or Lumber Yard, (or both,) as it is known to be one of the best situations in the borough of York for that business, and in particular for a Lumber Yard. It was occupied as such for many years, and was favored with a good run of custom.

N. B. The landing of the Codorus will be Rented with the above property—and ground enough for an extensive Lumber Yard.

Persons feeling disposed to view the property will call upon the subscriber.

JACOB WILDIN.

Nov. 4. 2t

Tailoring.

SAMUEL STALL,

RESPECTFULLY informs his Friends and the Public generally, that he still continues the above business, in Menallen township, near George Wilson's.

☞He has just received the latest

Philadelphia Fashions,

and is prepared to execute his work with neatness and despatch. He hopes, by attention to business, to meet with ample encouragement.

Menallen township, Nov. 4. 3t

Gettysburg Guards!

YOU will parade on your usual ground, *on Saturday the 9th of November inst.*, at 2 o'clock precisely, with arms and accoutrements in complete order.

By order,

R. MARTIN, O. S.

Nov. 4. 1t

ELECTION.

BANK OF GETTYSBURG, October 14th, 1833.

NOTICE is hereby Given to the Stockholders in the Bank of Gettysburg, that an Election for Thirteen Directors, to serve one year, will be held at the Banking-house, on *Monday the 18th of November next.*

J. B. M'PHERSON, *Cashier.*

[Oct. 14.] te

TURNPIKE ELECTION.

THE stockholders in the *Gettysburg & Petersburg Turnpike Company*, will take notice, that an Election will be held in Gettysburg, on *Monday the 11th day of November next*, for the purpose of choosing, by a majority of votes of the said Stockholders, by ballot, to be delivered in person, or by proxy duly authorised, One President, Six Managers, and One Treasurer, and such other Officers as shall be deemed necessary to conduct the business of said Company for the ensuing year. WALTER SMITH, *Sec'y.*

Oct. 21. te

Wanted immediately,

By the Subscriber,

2 *Journeymen Shoemakers*,

to whom constant employment and liberal wages will be given.—ALSO,

AN APPRENTICE

to the same business. A lad of good character and industrious habits will meet with favorable terms.

DANIEL BALDWIN.

Gettysburg, Oct. 21. 6t

TRUSTEE ACCOUNT.

THE Account of PETER BOTT, Trustee of *CHRISTIAN ZELLER*, is filed in the Office of the Prothonotary, and will be presented to the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, to be held at Gettysburg, on the *Fourth Monday in November*, for confirmation.

GEO. ZIEGLER, *Proth'y.*

Oct. 21. tc

HULL'S PATENT TRUSSES.

COMMON - - DO.

FOR Sale at the Apothecary & Drug Store of S. H. BUEHLER.

Sept. 16. tf

LIST OF CAUSES

Put down for Trial at Nov. Term, 1833.

Thomas Gourley, Trustee of Wm. Durbin, vs. Catharine Kline's Executors.

Bank of Gettysburg vs. George Welsh.

Thomas and James Harwood vs. Moses Touper, Executor of Christian Touper.

Samuel and Wm. M'Grew, Adm'rs of F. M'Grew. vs. John M'Grew's Executors.

James Lockhart vs. Wm. Galbreath and James Galbreath.

Michael Willyand vs. Henry Wortz.

Isaac Clark, use of Daniel Dean, vs. Solomon Spangler.

David Ditzler vs. Matthias Spittlemyer.

William Wiley and Ann his wife, et al., vs. Lewis Christ, et al.

Mathias Trimmer vs. John Deardorff.

FOR ARGUMENT.

Jacob Cassatt, Adm'r of John M'Conaughy, dec'd. vs. T. Stevens, Adm'r of David M'Conaughy, dec'd.

Samuel Osborne vs. Samuel Lynch.

Nicholas Mark vs Thomas M'Knight.

Andrew Brough vs. Jacob Brough.

John Knup vs. Jacob Brough.

Grand Jury—Nov. Sessions.

Franklin—David Wills, Esq.

Tyrone—Henry Myers.

Straban—Henry Hoffman, jr.

Borough—Samuel Witherow, (merchant) Joshph Wible, David Hengy.

Hamiltonban—Wm. White, John Ferree, John Musselman, James Reid.

Cumberland—Wm. M'Cullough, George Weikert, Wm. M'Gaughy.

Germany—Ephraim Swope.

Berwick—Jacob Smith.

Latimore—William Beales.

Menallen—Robert Major.

Huntington—Daniel Funk.

Mountjoy—James Barr.

Reading—Wm. Fickes, John Tudor.

Mountpleasant—John Diehl.

Liberty—Joseph Hill.

Conowago—John Emlet.

General Jury—Nov. Term.

Reading—David White, Henry Albert, Jacob Smith, Joseph J. Kuhn.

Franklin—John Pfoutz, David M'Mordie.

Borough—Henry Weldy, Adam Walter, Esq. John M. Stevenson, David M'Creary.

Cumberland—Quintin Armstrong.

Straban—William Wertz, Daniel Benner, Robert King, Jacob Cassatt, jr.

Menallen—Henry Fehl, Wm. B. Wilson, Henry Bender, (of C.) George Minnich, Levi Greist, Nicholas Bushey.

Mountpleasant—Daniel Kohler.

Huntington—William Gardner.

Hamiltonban—George Irvin, James Stewart, Israel Irvin.

Hamilton—B. Hildebrand, J. Clarke, Esq.

Liberty—Wm. Kerr, Nathaniel Greason, John Weagley, Henry M'Divitt.

Berwick—Daniel Geisselman, John Flickinger.

Mountjoy—Jacob Keller, Esq.

Germany—William Winrott.

CONSUMPTION CURED.

De La Montera's Columbian Vegetable Specific,

Is the most valuable remedy ever yet discovered for the cure of *Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Asthma, Spitting of Blood*, and all diseases of the *Breast and Lungs*. Prepared by J. BOYD, Philadelphia. It composes the disturbed nerves, gives strength to the Lungs, repairs the appetite, improves the Spirits, &c.

Bill of Directions accompanying each bottle of the Specific, pointing out in a conspicuous manner all the symptoms in their different stages of the diseases, and particular directions respecting the treatment while using it, together with many well authenticated certificates of cures, &c.

In consequence of the great and increasing demand for this specific, the proprietor is enabled to reduce the price to 75 cents per bottle, thereby enabling it to come within the reach of all persons.

A fresh Supply received and for sale by appointment.

Dr. Chapman's Anti-Dyspeptic Pills.

These Pills have been successfully used by thousands who can testify to their superior efficacy (over many other remedies, now in use) for the cure of Dyspepsia in all its complicated forms; they give strength to the debilitated organs of digestion, repair the appetite, remove nausea and sickness of the stomach, habitual costiveness, head-ache, Palpitation of the Heart, and many other nervous affections. They contain no Mercury, nor do they sicken the stomach, they are a mild and safe cathartic; there is no restriction in diet or drink or exposure to wet or cold while using them. Bill of directions will accompany each box of Pills, which will fully explain their effects.

From the well known reputation of these pills for many years, the proprietor (J. BOYD, Philadelphia) deems it unnecessary to give any further detail of them. A fresh supply has been received, and for sale by appointment.

Dr. Wesley's Infant Drops.

A Medicine possessing such peculiar qualities is one much sought after, but seldom obtained. It is the most certain, safe and effectual remedy ever offered to the public for the various diseases of infancy and Childhood, as those of mature age. The proprietor offers it with the guaranty that it is entirely a vegetable preparation, and contains no mercury in any form, nor any other deleterious ingredient. Its virtues as a Family Medicine, are invaluable, and can be taken by the infant of a day old, with as much safety as by an adult. It has been used with unparalleled success in the following diseases: Pains in the Stomach and Bowels, Cholic, Restlessness, Convulsions, Cholera Morbus, &c. These drops have the happy and salutary effect of affording immediate relief, without leaving behind them that dull, drowsy and listless state which usually follows the use of narcotic remedies. A single trial will convince the most incredulous of their happy and salutary effects.

The above Medicines for sale at the Apothecary and Drug Store of SAMUEL H. BUEHLER, in Gettysburg, and JACOB DANNER'S, in Emmitsburg.

Nov. 4. tf

Flax-Seed Wanted.

THE highest price will be given for clean FLAX-SEED, at the Apothecary and Drug Store of

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.

Aug. 19 tf

Pennsylvania Reporter.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

THE Pennsylvania Reporter, during the approaching session, will contain full, fair and impartial reports of the proceedings of both branches of the legislature. Competent reporters are already engaged, who will attend regularly in the Senate and House of Representatives during their sessions. Our State affairs are becoming subjects of engrossing interest to every citizen. The extensive system of internal improvement, the great subject of education, the reform question, and the revision of the militia system, in addition to the ordinary subjects of legislation, will receive the attention of the legislature, and will render the next session one of peculiar interest to every section of the commonwealth. Minute information on all these important matters, is indispensable to the people, in order that they may judge correctly of the conduct of their public agents. To lay such information before the readers of this paper, in a fair open, and impartial manner, will be our anxious endeavor. The Reporter will be printed on a fine large imperial sheet, with small type, by which we will be enabled to give the reports of the proceedings and debates, in both houses, at great length. The proceedings of Congress will also be regularly noticed, and the literary and miscellaneous departments of the Reporter will be carefully attended to; in fact, no exertions shall be spared to render it interesting to the public in general, and particularly to the citizens of Pennsylvania, as a faithful record of legislative proceedings.

The terms will be the same as heretofore, viz:

For the Session, twice a week, in advance, $2 00

For the whole year, 3 00

☞Subscribers to the Reporter, who are in arrears for subscription, are earnestly requested to send their dues by the members of the legislature, or to transmit them by mail, *at our risk.*

HENRY WELSH.

Harrisburg, Nov. 4.

Harrisburg Chronicle.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

THE Harrisburg Chronicle will contain a concise and faithful report of the *proceedings and debates* of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, which will commence its session in this town, on the FIRST TUESDAY OF DECEMBER NEXT. The senior Editor will report in one of the legislative branches, and an experienced and competent Reporter is engaged to attend in the other. Such reports will be furnished as are calculated to put our readers in possession of a HISTORY OF THE SESSION OF 1833-4—to do which, the faculty of condensation shall be employed for the benefit of the reader, even though it may sometimes be unpleasant to the legislature; for the topics that must, *of course*, come up for discussion, will be more numerous, important and diversified than they have ever been heretofore, and there is every probability that the exciting questions that must necessarily be agitated in Congress, will also become exciting questions in the Legislature of the State, and add to the interest of the Session.

The proceedings of the Legislature of the State are full of interest to the citizen, and an intimate acquaintance with them is almost an indispensable requisite, when he comes forward on election day to exercise his sovereignty in the capacity of a voter. Hence every citizen ought to possess a fair and faithful report of the proceedings, and it is hoped that those who do not choose the CHRONICLE will take some other paper for the purpose.

TERMS:

For the Session alone, twice a week, in advance, $2 00

For the whole year in advance, 3 00

☞Persons furnishing Six Subscribers, and enclosing TEN DOLLARS, shall have a *seventh copy* forwarded regularly for their trouble.

Harrisburg, Nov. 4.

Pennsylvania Intelligencer.

THE *Pennsylvania Intelligencer* is a public Journal, located at Harrisburg, and is so well known to the citizens of this Commonwealth, for its candor and liberality in politics, its strict regard for truth and the fullness and impartiality of its reports of Legislative proceedings, that it is unnecessary to say more, than that during the coming session of the Legislature, it will sustain its former high standing.—The Editors themselves will be in attendance on both Houses, and from experience in reporting, the public may be assured that no paper published at Harrisburg will contain fuller debates on all important questions. It will also contain Congressional proceedings, news, and miscellaneous reading.

THE *Intelligencer* will be printed on an imperial sheet, on the following terms:

For the session only, (twice a week,) $2 00

For the whole year 3 00

☞Subscribers and others, who know themselves indebted to the establishment, will have an opportunity, and confer a favor on the subscribers, by forwarding their respective dues by the members of the Legislature, or by mail at our risk.

STRONG & ROBERTS.

Harrisburg, Nov. 4.

☞*Subscriptions for the above Journals received at this Office.*

Mountpleasant Riflemen!

YOU will parade at the house of Jacob Raffensberger, in Mountjoy township, on *Saturday the 16th inst.* at 10 o'clock, A. M. in winter uniform.

G. COWNOVER, *Capt.*

Nov. 4. tp

☞A Court of Appeal will be held on said day.

Governor Gale of Alabama, has issued a *Proclamation*, addressed to the citizens of the counties in the Creek Nation, and dated at Tuscaloosa, the 7th of the present month. He tells them that the order of the Secretary of War, instructing the Marshal of the District of Alabama to remove all persons from the territory ceded by the Creek Indians, is a violation of the Constitution of the United States—a palpable and indefensible invasion of the acknowledged rights of the State of Alabama, and in its tendency utterly subversive of our free and happy form of government—and that, if executed, it will be attended with consequences not less calamitous than those which would mark the invasion of a public enemy. He, therefore, by virtue of his power and authority as Governor, requires all civil officers in the counties aforesaid to be attentive to the people upon whom any crimes may be committed, or upon whom or whose property there may exist well-founded apprehensions that crimes are intended to be committed, by issuing all such warrants and other processes as may be necessary to bring offenders to justice, particularly such as are guilty of murder, false imprisonment, house burning, robbery, forcible entries, and all such like heinous offences. In this enumeration of 'heinous offences,' he alludes to the steps recently taken by the U. S. Marshal to remove the intruders upon the Indian lands, which resulted in the death, or, as the Governor would call it, the 'murder' of Owens. He also requires all good citizens, when duly and legally called upon, to aid and assist in the execution of all such processes as may be issued by the competent authorities..

If this be not nullification, it is something still worse. In fact it is even a more daring and unscrupulous assault upon the rights and dignity of the General Government than the proceedings of the nullifiers of South Carolina. They, at least, waited until they could ascertain the sense of a majority of the people of the State, through the Legislature and a Convention. But here, the Governor individually, without waiting for the meeting of the Legislature, or convoking it, assumes the responsibility of placing the State in such an attitude towards the General Government as would necessarily and immediately result in a civil war, unless the latter should succumb to his menaces. He assumes the right, as Governor, to declare an act of Congress null & unconstitutional, and to call upon all good citizens to aid in resisting the execution of it. This call extends, of course, to the *posse comitatis* and the militia of the State—and therefore the Governor, who affects to consider the pretensions of the nullifiers in Carolina as 'extravagant and absurd,' goes far beyond them in a practical disregard and contempt of the authority of the General Government. According to the theory of nullification—as it prevails in South Carolina—an act of Congress is valid, at least, until pronounced otherwise by the State Legislature, or a Convention, no matter how 'palpable and indefensible' its violation of the constitution may appear to individuals. The Governor, alone, cannot nullify an act of Congress passed in due form, nor call out the militia of the State to prevent its execution, although he may be perfectly convinced in his own mind, that it 'crosses the constitution at right angles.'

Balt. Gaz.

From Alabama we have received the following letter, under date of October 16, which gives a painful view of the state of affairs and of feeling in that agitated State:

ALABAMA, Oct. 16.

We have arrived at a solemn crisis in our State at the present moment. You are aware that the whole of the Creek nation was some time since laid off into counties, and the Judges of our Circuit Courts ordered to hold courts in them accordingly. The case alluded to above is this: At the present term of said Court, held for Russel County, an indictment was found against certain soldiers of Fort Mitchell for the murder of Col. Hardeman Owens, who was shot some time ago by the command of the Deputy Marshal. Mr. Anstill, the Solicitor of the Circuit, issued subpœnas for the file of men and for Major McIntosh, who is in command at the Fort, to appear at the Court to answer the charge. The Major refused to pay any regard to the mandate of the Court, and swore that he would not suffer any of the men to be arrested.—The Court issued an attachment for the Major and men: the Sheriff was ordered by the Major not to touch him: he returned to the Court next day, and made oath that he could not take him, the Major, for fear of death. Upon this, the Court sent an express to our Governor for military power sufficient to arrest the Major, and to bring him and his men before the Court. The Governor will undoubtedly do it, as he, as well as the whole country here, are in a state of excitement against the General Government, and are determined to support the civil authorities even to the last ditch—Union or no Union."

BOSTON, Oct. 25.

Mr. Clay's Presentation at Faneuil Hall.

Yesterday noon, at 12 o'clock, Mr Clay was waited on by the reception Committee, to Faneuil Hall, which was already crowed full, on the floor and in the galleries. The crowd opened in the centre, and Mr. Clay accompanied by Mr. Webster, passed through to the raised platform at the head of the Hall. He was received with three cheers: and the deportment of the throng of spectators, throughout the ceremony, was highly respectful to the distinguished guest, and equally honorable to themselves.

Gen. Sullivan welcomed Mr. Clay, in behalf of the citizens, in a neat though not very ardent speech. He expressed the pleasure felt by the citizens of Boston in welcoming Mr. Clay to Faneuil Hall, which we were accustomed to call the cradle of liberty. It was here we often alluded to those illustrious names which were foremost in the great events of the Revolution. It was here that it was first resolved that no duty should be paid on tea: and it was here that the people had so often listened to the eloquence of Otis, Quincy, and Ames, in former days, and to that of Otis, Quincy, and others, in our own day.

Other gentlemen of more modern date were also named here with pride, and among them that of the distinguished citizen we now had the honor to welcome. This Hall was not only appropriated to political meetings, but, to festive occasions; and they had anticipated the gratification of seeing him (Mr. Clay) here as a guest. But owing to the delicacy of his situation, and his previous determination, they were aware of the propriety of yielding to his wishes to decline such an expression of public respect. In the name of all here assembled, (concluded the Chairman,) I greet you with a welcome.

The Hall resounded with applause.

Mr. CLAY replied in a mild, dignified, and unaffected manner. His manner is exceedingly winning and graceful. He said that he had designed to pass quietly through the country, in an excursion connected with objects purely of a private nature, resolved that nothing should tempt him to appear before large bodies of his fellow citizens. But no considerations of expediency or personal conveniences could withstand the impulse that compelled him to give utterance to the deep sense of gratitude he felt for the honors and generous hospitalities of which he had been the unworthy object, throughout his journey, and especially from his fellow citizens in Boston.

Associated with this venerable Hall, were events of which this place, this neighborhood, and this venerable Commonwealth, were the theatre, which strongly impressed upon the mind that ardent attachment to freedom which actuated those to whom we were indebted for the institutions under which we lived: and if dangers should again assail our liberties, he felt assured that this Hall would again resound with a stirring eloquence that would arouse and send forth a spirit that would sustain them.

The remarks of Mr. Clay, which were exceedingly judicious and becoming, were received with cheeting on all sides, and by all parties. The citizens were then introduced to Mr. Clay, personally, and several thousands continued passing the place where he stood, and shaking hands with him, until quarter past one, when he retired from the Hall. The shaking of hands between Mr. Clay and Mr. Webster, was greeted with hearty applause. The Independent Company of Fusiliers, who were out on duty, marched by Mr. Clay in the Hall, and paid him their respects. The presentation went off very pleasantly, and left a highly favorable impression of the affability and good sense of Mr. Clay. It is evidently not his fault that so much of a party turn has been given to his visit by a few restless political managers.—*Bost. Adv.*

At Walpole, Mass. Mr. Clay and his family were introduced to the neighboring inhabitants. Amongst them was one, a Revolutionary soldier, Mr. Mann, aged 86. The veteran was invited to drink a glass of porter, which he accepted, and proposed "the health of General Jackson." Mr. Clay smiled at the unexpected *compliment*, requested the old gentleman to pause until he had filled a glass, and remarked, "Sir, I join heartily with you in that sentiment—the health of Gen. Jackson."

GREEN VAN SICKLE, the late Postmaster at Claysville, Pa. to whom we alluded some days ago, as the successor both in office and crime of Christian Weirich, is also about to undergo similar punishment. He was arraigned on Wednesday last in the U. S. District Court, at Pittsburg, pleaded guilty of the offence charged—that of purloining money from the mail, and was sentenced *twelve* years imprisonment in the Western Penitentiary of this state. The Pittsburg Gazette, in noticing the case, observes, that it is a melancholy instance of human weakness—as the culprit throughout his previous life had supported an unblemished character. The sum taken was, we believe, about sixty dollars. The result is an eloquent example to deter.

NEW YORK, Oct. 25.

An Unnatural Parent.—About six weeks since, a well dressed female, in company with a gentleman, whom she represented to be her husband, applied to a respectable but poor widow lady living up town, for board. The terms being acceded to, the gentleman on the following day brought the lady, whom he left, at the same time saying that business of an important nature very unexpectedly called him away from the city a few days, but that, in the interim, he wished every attention bestowed on his wife, for which, upon his return, he would make the most ample compensation. This attention, in the course of a short interval, became absolutely necessary, inasmuch as the lady, whom the widow had not the slightest conception to be in a state of pregnancy when she applied for the board, before the end of the week gave birth to a child. Day after day passed without hearing from the husband, until, by the end of the third week, the widow, whose means were limited, became apprehensive that the promised reward would never be realised. Communicating her doubts to the lady, she immediately dressed herself and went out, under pretence of inquiring for letters from her husband, or otherwise satisfying herself as to the cause of his prolonged absence; but, strange to relate, never returned, leaving the widow the additional burthen of an infant three weeks old. Several days having elapsed without receiving any tidings of the lady, the widow was under the necessity of taking the child to the Alms House, where she communicated the facts above stated, and left it to their care.

The Commissioners of the Alms House, after investigating the case, having reason to suppose from some expressions that dropped from the lady, as reported by the widow, that she belonged to Philadelphia, despatched an officer in pursuit of her, for the purpose of bringing her back to the city for trial, under a law of this State, which makes the abandonment of children, under a certain age, an indictable offence. The officer, after a couple of days spent in the search, was fortunate enough to find her, and notwithstanding her protestation of not being the person whom he was in pursuit of, added to the declaration of her respectable parents that she was unmarried, and also that she had been temporarily absent for a few weeks during the summer, on a visit to a relation, but never in New York or its vicinity, he insisted upon taking her before a magistrate. This was done, the lady being accompanied by her parents and friends, but when the serious penalties attending the abandonment of her child were stated by the magistrate, added to his entreaties to tell the truth, she burst into tears and admitted the whole. The surprise of the parents may be easily imagined, their indignation at what they believed at first to be an unfounded and slanderous charge, gave place to feelings of pity for their once virtuous but deluded child, and a desire to avoid the painful consequences of a public trial. This latter alternative was avoided by the parents, who made ample provision to have the child restored to its mother, and the warrant discharged.

A gentleman of New Bedford states, that from whim and curiosity, he lived on *raw corn and water* for about forty days, and slept on the floor of his counting room.—His weight gradually decreased, but he enjoyed his usual good health. The experiment 'was highly enjoyed, and produced a vivid effect on the imagination and nervous system, and resulted in confirming a belief in the advantage of abstinence from animal food.'—*Hallowell Adv.*

From the Richmond Enquirer, Oct. 25.

Longevity.—Died, at Braynefield, in Caroline county, on Sunday last, Miss *Catharine Rankins*, aged *one hundred and nine years*. She was a native of Virginia, and was born near Port Royal. She distinctly recollected the place where the town was built to have been a wilderness. The wars with the Indians at the foot of the South Western Mountains were freshly impressed on her memory. She recollected with much force the great excitement in Virginia which was caused by Braddock's defeat; while the war of the Revolution was but an event of yesterday. She cherished towards England all the affectionate attachment of the early colonists, and mentioned it only by the endearing epithet of *home*. To the latest period of her life she was a loyal subject of the sovereigns of England, and viewed Virginia as still in a state of rebellion. Her health until the last month was good, her spirits cheerful, and her mind unimpaired by the pressure of her numerous years.

The Cherokees.—We learn from the Cherokee Phœnix, that a special Agent, under authority from the President of the United States, and clothed with full powers to enter into a treaty with that nation, has arrived at the Cherokee Agency, where he will await the *session of the General Council of the nation*, which was to have convened on the 14th of the present month. The flagrant violation however, of seventeen existing treaties, leaves but little hope of justice for the Cherokees to expect: and we perceive from their National Journal, that if they receive *none*, they will not be disappointed.

New York Com.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 28.

CATHOLIC PROVINCIAL COUNCIL.

The Assembly terminated its session yesterday, the prelates having, after a High Mass, celebrated by the Right Rev. Doctor Fenwick, Bishop of Boston, and a sermon by the Right Rev. Doctor England, Bishop of Charleston, solemnly affixed their signatures to the acts. The appearance of the Sanctuary was the same as on the preceding Sunday: but a peculiar solemnity was added by two circumstances on this day. The clergy and prelates came in procession from the Archbishop's residence, and entered at the front of the church, proceeding through the centre aisle to the principal altar, where they took their seats. This produced a very imposing effect—it was the first time that ten mitres were worn by one assembly in the United States. The following officers of the Council and Theologians, were also splendidly attired, viz:

The Rev. Father Wm. M'Sherry, Provincial of the Society of Jesus.

The Rev. Father Nicholas Young, Provincial of the Dominicans.

The Rev. Doctor Lewis Deluol, Superior of the Sulpicians.

Very Rev. John Tessier, and Rev. Samuel Eccleston, Theologians to the Archbishop of Baltimore.

Very Rev. Lewis Debarth, Theologian to the coadjutor of Bardstown.

Rev. Andrew Byrne, The. to the Bishop of Charleston.

Rev. Jno. Odin, The. to the Bishop of St. Louis.

Rev. Jno. J. Chance, The. to the Bishop of Boston.

Rev. Jno. Power, The. to the Bishop of N. York.

Rev. Peter Mauvernay, The. to the Bishop of Mobile.

Rev. John Hughes, The. to the Administrator of Philadelphia.

Very Rev. Wm. Matthews, The. to the Bishop of Detroit.

Rev. Simon Brute, The. to the Bishop of Cincinnati.

Rev. Aug. Jeanjean, The. to the Bishop of N. Orleans.

The *Promoters* of the Council were the Right Rev. the Bishop of Boston and the Rev. Doctor Deluol.

The Secretaries, Rev. Doctor Edward Damphoux, and his assistant, Rev. John Hoskyns.

Master of Ceremonies, Rev. John J. Chance,—his assistant, Mr. Henry H. Burgess.

Chanters, Rev. Jno. Randanne, Rev. Peter Fredet.

The second circumstance with which we were struck was the mode of subscribing the acts. Each prelate in the proper order of his place, went alone to the altar and subscribed the record which had been laid upon it by the Secretary, after he had read the titles of the acts, & the fathers had given their verbal assent by the expression, *placet*, upon the question having been put by the Archbishop.

The Council adjourned to the third Sunday after Easter, in the year 1837. Conformably to the discipline of the Catholic Church, the acts of the Synod will not be published until after they shall have been submitted to the examination of the supreme head of the church, that their conformity with the doctrine and the general discipline of the whole body of the other Churches of the Catholic communion throughout the world might be thus ascertained; and thereby the essential unity of the entire collection of members be preserved and secured, whilst sufficient liberty is given to each special portion to legislate according to its own peculiar circumstances.

Some of the prelates and their companions and attendants have already departed for their houses.

Sleepy Jurors.—During a trial before our Superior Court last week, two of the Jurors yielded to the allurements of Morpheus, and fell fast asleep. Their happy insensibility to passing events was not observed till the other ten had retired from the box, when they were recalled to their senses, or perhaps more properly, were compelled to open their eyes, and follow. On their return, the Judge rebuked them in such terms as ought to banish sleep for a twelve month, and fined each of them ten dollars.—*Newb. Spect.*

The Congress of Sovereigns and the United States.—Bell's Weekly Messenger, of 8th September, in alluding to an expected meeting at Toeplitz, of the Emperors of Russia and Austria and the King of Prussia, adds—

"There is a very general opinion that the Northern States of Sweden and Denmark will be represented in this conference, and that even the United States will so far take a part in the general object of the measure, as to endeavor to procure a settlement of the long disputed question of the British right of search, and of seizing their own men on board American ships. It would be absurd, however, to entertain any apprehensions that the Government of the United States would make any common cause in the general object of a monarchial confederacy, and could become members of an alliance against the rights and liberties of mankind."

In a subsequent part of the same article, the Messenger thus explains the supposed object of the United States in such a Congress; approves its justice, and urges the renunciation of the British claim to impressment.

The object of the U. States is to avail themselves of a state of peace to procure what ought to be conceded to them, namely, the British claim to search their ships in time of war. We say again and again, it is a claim against all right and reason on the part of our Government. It is an intolerable imposition upon the feelings of a people and Government as free and high spirited as ourselves.

Winding Up.—The Branch of the U. States' Bank at Fayetteville, N. Carolina, has determined that it is essential to its own safety and self-preservation, that after the 1st November, all instalments on loans be paid in full; that is one fourth of the debt every ninety days, and established a rule to that effect. This arrangement is expected to produce a great degree of pecuniary distress. If this partial calling in of its outstanding debts will produce disastrous consequences, what must be the result of the final and complete winding up of all the branches?

An ignorant Swiss woman, who took passage at Havre, for New York, in one of the late packets, placed her son, a lad about 3 years of age, in a box among her baggage, under the false notion that she could in this way, smuggle her child on board, and save paying its passage. After bringing the box on board, and secretly opening it, she found to her astonishment, that the child was dead. She appeared to be in great distress. There was no doubt the child was smothered by placing it in a situation in which the air was excluded.

The eccentric Mr. B——, Minister of Jedburgh, had a habit of asking so many questions, in a breath, that he could get a reply to none of them. Once, however, he met a person who was able to accommodate him. Riding home from a sacrament, by a muirland road, and coming towards a ford, he met a woman who had crossed the river. 'Weel, how'e wi' you? How far is it to Jeddart? How deep is the water? What's the price of your meal?' To which she replied, 'Vera weel, I thank you, sir—two mile—middle deep—and a saxpence.'

The Hon JOHN M'LEAN, of the Supreme Court, was nominated for the Presidency at a meeting of Mechanics and Working men, in Baltimore, on Monday the 28th ult. There was no nomination for Vice President.

The late judge Benson used to tell a story of a jury who had under their consideration a case of horse stealing. At that time the penalty of that crime was death; but as there were some palliating circumstances, the jury thought that a sentence of imprisonment would be sufficient. They brought in a verdict of *manslaughter*.—*N. Y. Mer.*

India Rubber.—The tree that produces caoutchouc, or India rubber, which was first introduced into Europe about the beginning of last century, is a native of South America and the West Indies.—This substance is an elastic resin, obtained by making incisions in the stem. The juice is collected as it trickles from the wound, and moulds of clay in the form of bottles, are dipped into it. A layer of this juice dries on the clay, and several layers are added till the bottle is of sufficient thickness. It is then beaten to break down the clay, which is easily shaken out. The Indians make boots of caoutchouc, which are water-proof, and when smoked look like leather. The inhabitants of Quito prepare from it a kind of cloth, which they use as we do oil & sail-cloth, and in the West Indies flambeaux are made of it, that burn without a wick; and are used by fishermen when they go out to fish at night.

Niagara Whirlpool.—This Whirlpool, which is several miles below the Falls at Niagara, is a large deep basin, about the size of Primrose Hill, at the back of Chalk Farm, in which the waters of the mighty St. Lawrence revolve in one perpetual whirl, caused by their being obstructed by an angle of the steep and dreary banks which overhang this dreadful place. Mr Wallace, the blacksmith, had a son, a fine youth, who one day went down to the whirlpool, and the current proving too strong for him, he was carried into the whirl. His poor distracted mother sat on the gloomy bank for hours and days, and beheld the body of her own darling carried round in a circle by the water, sometimes disappearing for a time and then coming up and revolving upon the surface of his watery grave, and thus continuing for several days, no human aid being available even to obtain his remains.—After five or six days bodies, which get into this dismal cauldron are carried down the river. It is usual for persons rafting timber from places between the Falls and the Whirlpool, to get off the raft before they come to the basin, first placing the raft in such a position as may best enable it to float down the stream without being carried into the whirl. On one occasion however, one of the raftsmen refused to leave the raft—he was not afraid, all would go safe; entreaty was unavailing, and the raft, with the unfortunate headstrong man upon it, made its way downwards, and was soon drawn within the fatal circle round which for three days and three nights it continued to revolve, all the efforts of a thousand anxious spectators proving unavailing. The continual and sickening motion he underwent, robbed the poor sufferer of all power to eat—sleep he could not—a dreadful death was before his eyes, so much the more terrible that it was protracted night after night, in such a place. At last a man was found who ventured into the whirl as far as he could, with the hopes of life, a strong rope tied round his middle, one end of which was on shore. He carried a line to throw to the raft—succeeded: the agonized sufferer fastened it to the boat, and in this way he was drawn on shore, and his life preserved.—*M'Kenzie's Sketches of the U. States.*

The Sailor Preacher.—A writer in the Western Monthly Magazine for August, thus graphically describes Rev. Mr. Taylor's manner of preaching:

"Much has been done to improve the character of seamen: much to cultivate the peculiar excellencies of their temper, and make them more like men and christians. Rev. Mr. Taylor, settled, I believe, in Boston, has been very active in this good work. He was once a sailor, himself: he knows their wants: he knows how to address them, he is liberal, honest and powerful: and I am told his influence upon the character of the mariners of that port, is already visible.—I once heard him preach to them: he represented us as on board a ship in a tempest: with really wonderful power, he painted the coming on of the storm—the sky is hid: the ocean awakes: all is made fast: but the tempest becomes every moment more violent: the sails are torn from the yards: the masts are cut away: the ship settles down, as the waves break over her: 'and now,' he said, in a low, calm, distinct tone, that goes more home to the soul than any other, 'now my friends, that our canvass is gone: not a spar left for a jury mast, and the leak gaining upon us, what shall we do? Hark! don't you hear the waters, as they rush in below? Do you not see her settle by the head? Do you not feel her tremble?'—and now he leaned forward, and gradually raised his voice, till it seemed almost to bespeak agony, 'one moment more, fellow sailors, and this good ship of ours will sink into the deep: a moment more, and we, that have laughed, and sung, and made merry within the hour, will be struggling with eternal waves; but we shall swim and struggle in vain: we must die, we must die if there be no help at hand—and is there none?—is there no way of escape: Save yourselves, save yourselves if you can!'

It was enough—I saw twenty arms thrown up, as if to catch at a rope, and an old grey headed sinner, by my side, hung on to the bannisters, and trembled more by half than he would have done had he been indeed wrecked. After a moment's pause, in a low distinct tone, the preacher continued—'Yes, fellow mariners, you may be saved—you may escape, there is a life boat at hand—seize upon it, in the name of God—seize upon it, and make it yours, and live!—that life boat is Jesus Christ!'

Influence of the Moon on Rain.—From the comparison of a series of observations, continued for twenty eight years, at Munich, Stutgard and Augsburg, by Professor Schubler, it appears that the maximum number of rainy days takes place between the first quarter and the new moon. The number of rainy days in the last of these intervals, is to that in the first as 696 to 845, or in round numbers, as 5 to 6.—And this portion is not only true of the twenty-eight years taken together, but also of the separate groups of four years, which gave analogous numbers, we therefore conclude, that it rains more frequently during the wane of the moon. The results obtained by Schubler receive support from a series of observations made by Pilgram, at Vienna. On 100 repetitions of the same prase, Pilgram found the falls of the rain to be as follows: New moon 26, mean of the two quarters 25, full moon 29: consequently, at Vienna, as well as at Augsburg and Stutgard, it rains more frequently on the day of the full, than on that of the new moon. Arago remarks in regard to the observations: Confining ourselves to the principal results, it seems difficult to resist the conclusion that the moon exercises an influence on our atmosphere; that in virtue of this influence, rain falls more frequently towards the second octant, than at any other period of the lunar month; and lastly, that the chances of rain are fewest between the last quarter and the fourth octant.

Revenue.—We see it stated that there will be a surplus revenue of twelve millions of dollars in the treasury of the U. S. on the first of January next. Congress being in session at that time will take the matter into consideration no doubt—But what is to be done with it?—We never believed that a public debt was a public blessing; nor do we believe an overflowing coffer will be a blessing to the country either. Twelve millions is no small sum, and many an itching palm there will be at the seat of government, for a dip into it. Of the two it is a greater evil to be rich than to be poor. The money is not wanted—the government cannot spend it for internal improvement, according to the interpretation given in the veto on the Maysville road bill. The south will demand a greater reduction of duties, and the east will oppose them.—Congress will have some trouble, in the way of settling disputes of what shall be done with the money, while at the same time they can make way with a portion of it by protracting the session.

Doylestown Democrat.

Every body acquainted with the history of the Emperor NAPOLEON, recollects the dreadful explosion of the '*infernal machine*' which was placed in the street before his carriage as he was on his way to the Theatre. A similar attempt on human life, to which we have heretofore alluded, was recently made in Rhode Island. The following letter, addressed to the publisher of a Providence paper, explains the designs and details of this nefarious plot. The whole business as yet is veiled in mystery:

Westerly, Oct. 19th, 1833.

Dear Sir—Since my return home, I have inquired of Col. George Brown, Jr., and J. H. Cross, Esq. respecting the Gov. Wilcox trunk. They went down and opened the trunk—and say, that it came to this place in the *sloop New York* Capt. Robert Brown, Jr. and was taken from on board by E. W. Babcock, who is grandson of Gov. Wilcox, and by him sent in the mail carriage to the Governor, who with his wife, put the trunk on a table. They then took the letter, which was fastened on the top of the trunk directed to *Gov. Edward Wilcox, Charleston, R. I.* (WITH CARE AND THIS SIDE UP) and opened it. The letter was in substance as follows:

DEAR GRANDMOTHER—*I have sent you a present—open the trunk and keep it till I come, &c.*

The Governor unlocked the trunk, and his wife proceeded to throw back the cover, when they found it would not readily open, and after one or two pulls upon the cover, it opened enough for them to look in, when they saw the instruments of *Death!*

The Governor, then, or soon after, came to this village, and informed his grandson E. W. Babcock that his brother Benjamin Babcock, in New York, had sent him the trunk, as described. E. W. Babcock went home with him and readily discovered the letter to be a forgery. The whole affair remained a secret until a few days, when it was thought best to make a new attempt to open the trunk.

Col. Brown says he took the trunk & carried it into the garden, and opened it so as to look in: took a pair of scissors, and cut the strings, attached to the triggers of the pistols, and opened it: says one of the strings was shorter than the other, and was a *weaker* one: and in the first attempt to open it, they broke two of the strands: consequently it stretched enough for them to look in, before it began to move the stronger one, which if it had not, it must have destroyed the house and all in it, as the powder has been weighed and found to be 25 lbs. The pistols were both loaded with balls.

These are all facts that have come to my knowledge: I need not tell you, that I have written in haste.

Very respectfully,
I remain your ob't serv't.
R. G. BURLINGAME.

THE ADAMS SENTINEL AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

Washington County LAND AT PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be Sold, at Public Sale, on *Thursday the 21st of November next*, at 11 o'clock, A. M. at the Tavern of Mr. Beltzhoover, in Hagers-Town, the several Parcels of Land below mentioned: all lying in the same neighborhood, and within a few miles of the flourishing town of Williamsport:—

1.

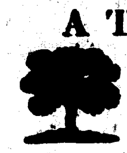
A FARM, containing 321 ACRES, having a handsome and comfortable rough-cast

Stone Dwelling,

and other sufficient Buildings upon it. It is now in tenure of Mr. Emmert, and adjoins the farms of Mr. Swingley, Mr. Rowland, and Mr. Grimes.

2.

A Tract of 100 Acres,



situated directly at the Cross Roads, about two miles from Williamsport, adjoining the home estate of Col. Dall, and the farm of Mr. Grimes. This is a desirable piece of land, and advantageously located; about one-third is in Wood.

3.

A Tract of 136 Acres, or

thereabouts, lying about half a mile from the last mentioned piece, adjoining the farms of Mr. Swearingen, Mr. Hiestand and Mr Isaac Long, jr. Nearly two-thirds of this is in fine TIMBER. It is a valuable piece of Land, and well worthy the attention of purchasers.

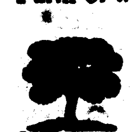
4.

A Tract of about 160 Acres,

parcel of Fountain Rock, and immediately adjoining the estate of Major Hollingsworth. It is situated directly on the public road to Williamsport—a large part is in Timber, and it has the advantage of running water. It is well worthy the attention of persons desirous of securing a Farm of that size.

5.

A Lot of 44 Acres,



all in WOOD. It adjoins property belonging to the Messrs. Clagett.

It is my purpose to sell the above mentioned parcels of land; and I have determined to offer them at public sale as above. Persons disposed to purchase are invited to examine the premises, before the designated day. An opportunity will then be offered them of securing property of excellent quality, in a desirable neighborhood—where land, it is believed, has already much increased, and will doubtless be further enhanced in value from the great public improvements in progress in that vicinity.

Upon application to Marmaduke W. Boyd, Esq. the county surveyor, residing in Hagerstown, more full and particular information may be had.

***The terms will be accommodating, and will be settled on the day of sale.

WILLIAM SCHLEY.

Frederick, Md. Oct. 28. ts

Fresh Goods.

CHEAPER THAN EVER!

Miller & Witherow

HAVE just returned from the City, and are now opening, at their Store, on the south-west Corner of the Diamond,

A New & Handsome Assortment of

FRESH GOODS,

AS FOLLOWS:

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,
China, Glass & Queensware,
&c. &c. &c.

which have been purchased on the most favorable terms for Cash—and will be sold at a very moderate profit. They invite the Public to call and examine their stock of Goods.

☞All kinds of Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods.

Gettysburg, Oct. 21. tf

Cheap Fall Goods.

T. J. and Franklin Cooper,

HAVING formed a Partnership, to be conducted under the Firm of *THOS. J. COOPER & CO.* respectfully inform the Public, that they are just receiving a fresh supply of

Fall and Winter Goods,

which they are able to sell at such reduced prices, that it will astonish the people, after their having heard that "Goods have advanced in price." They think it unnecessary to enumerate the *quantity*, but inform the Public, that their Stock comprises DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, QUEENSWARE, HARDWARE, and HOLLOW WARE, LUMBER, &c. at the *OLD STAND.*

Gettysburg, Oct. 21. 3t

NOTICE.

ALL persons having unsettled Notes or Book Accounts of old standing with the subscriber, will please call and settle the same without delay. They will observe that I have formed a Partnership with FRANKLIN COOPER, and wish to settle up my Books. I again return my thanks to the Public for past encouragement, and hope for a continuance of the same.

THOMAS J. COOPER.

Oct. 21. 3t

WOOL.

CLEAN Washed WOOL will be taken in exchange for Goods, by MILLER & WITHEROW.

Gettysburg, July 15. tf

Orphans' Court Sale.

IN pursuance of an Order of the Orphans' Court of Adams county, will be Exposed to Sale, by Public Outcry, on the premises, on *Saturday the 23d day of November next,*

A Lot of Ground,

Situate in Mountpleasant township, Adams county, Pa. adjoining lands of Christian Hossler, John Miller, and others, containing about **14 Acres,** (all cleared,) on which are a one-story Log **House, a Weaver's shop,** Stable, and other Improvements, and a never-failing Spring of water—late the Estate of GEORGE THOMAN, dec'd.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, M., when attendance will be given, and terms made known by

HENRY WARTZ, *Adm'r.*

By the Court,
JOHN B. CLARK, Clerk.

Oct. 28. ts

☞At the same time and place will be offered for sale, a QUILL WHEEL, and *Two WEAVER'S LOOMS.*

FOR SALE OR RENT,

Two 2 story Brick
Dwelling-houses,

The one occupied by the subscriber, next door to Mr. Sanders' Tavern; the other now in possession of Mr. Friend, opposite to Mr. Newman's Inn.—ALSO,

A separate Lot,

with a BRICK STABLE, on the street back of the first named Property. Payments will be made to suit purchasers.

S. S. SCHMUCKER.

Gettysburg, Oct. 21. 4t

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Hon. JOHN REED, Esq. President of the several Courts of Common Pleas, in the Counties composing the Ninth District, and Justice of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the said District—and DANIEL SHEFFER and WM M'CLEAN, Esqs., Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas, & Justices of the Courts of Oyer & Terminer, & General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the County of Adams—have issued their precept, bearing date the 29th day of August, in the year of our LORD one thousand eight hundred and thirty-three, and to me directed, for holding a Court of Common Pleas, and General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, and General Jail Delivery, and Court of Oyer & Terminer, at Gettysburg, on *Monday the 25th day of November next*—

Notice is hereby Given,

To all the Justices of the Peace, the Coroner, and Constables, within the said County of Adams, that they be then and there, in their proper persons, with their Rolls, Records, Inquisitions, Examinations, and other Remembrances, to do those things, which to their offices and in that behalf appertain to be done: and also they who will prosecute against the prisoners that are, or then shall be, in the Jail of the said County of Adams, are to be then and there, to prosecute against them as shall be just.

JAMES BELL, JR. *Sheriff.*

Oct. 21. tc

TO OUR CREDITORS.

TAKE Notice that we have applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, for the benefit of the Insolvent laws of this Commonwealth, and they have appointed *Monday the 25th day of November,* for hearing us and our Creditors, at the Court-house in the borough of Gettysburg.

JACOB LITTLE,
DAVID R. LITTLE.

Oct. 21. 3t

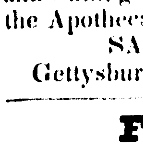
SWAIM'S PANACEA,

FOR the cure of Scrofula or King's Evil, Syphilitic and Mercurial diseases, Rheumatism, Ulcerous Sores, White Swellings, Diseases of the Liver and Skin, general debility, &c. for sale at the Apothecary and Drug Store of

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.

Gettysburg, May 20. tf

FOR SALE,



The Elegant, High-bred, and full-blooded Coach Horse,

COLUMBUS.

COLUMBUS is a beautiful Chesnut Sorrel, eight years old, 16½ hands high, handsomely formed, lengthy, gay, and handsome. It is a proof of his perfection, that by the very competent Judges of the Exhibition of fine Stock at a Fair held on the Eastern Shore in the fall of 1829, he was admitted the best Stallion produced to improve the breed of Coach Horses, and those for family purposes generally, as well on account of his breed, as his great bone, sinew, and fine form. He walks, racks, trots, and canters remarkably well. He is, in strength, form and figure, what may be conceived in the description of a first-rate English Coach-horse or Hunter: his eyes a large clear hazel, and his movements graceful and grand. His colts are much admired for their size, action and beauty. Columbus was got by Old Columbus, who was got by the famous horse Tom, owned by Col. Beal Owings, out of a Sportsman and Kildeer mare, got by the imported horse Sportsman, formerly owned by Col. George Clark, of Greencastle. His dam was got by Diomed, a colt of the imported Diomed, and out of a full-bred Spot mare. A more detailed pedigree is deemed unnecessary, as his figure and performance are sufficient to recommend him to good Judges.

HENRY BLACK.

Near Gettysburg, Oct. 21. tf

FRESH DRUGS AND MEDICINES,
&c. &c. &c.

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER

HAS just returned from Baltimore, with a large assortment of

Fresh Drugs & Medicines,
Paints, & Dye-Stuffs,
GROCERIES, &C.

All of which are warranted of the best quality, and will be sold on as moderate terms as at any establishment in Gettysburg. He returns his thanks to the public for the very liberal encouragement he has received, and hopes their patronage may continue.

Gettysburg, May 27. tf

STRAY HORSES.

CAME to the house of the subscriber, in Franklin township, Adams county, on the 30th of July,

TWO HORSES,

one a Grey, about 10 or 12 years of age, and has lost an eye; the other a Dark Bay, 8 or 9 years of age—no marks. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

S. R. BAILEY.

South Mountain, Aug. 5. tf

TO MY CREDITORS.

TAKE Notice, that I have applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, for the benefit of the Insolvent laws of this Commonwealth, and they have appointed *Monday the 25th day of November,* for hearing me and my Creditors, at the Court-house in the borough of Gettysburg.

NICHOLAS MOONSHOWER.

Oct. 7. 3t

THE ORIGINAL & GENUINE

Compound Chlorine

TOOTH-WASH,

FOR cleaning & preserving the Teeth and Gums, and cleaning the Mouth, for sale at the Apothecary and Drug Store of SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.

Gettysburg, Aug. 19. tf

WANTED

A GOOD JOURNEYMAN

TAILOR,

TO whom constant employment will be given, on application to the subscriber. W. P. SCHWARTZ.

Gettysburg, Sept. 23. tf

Worthy of General Notice!!

DAVID HEAGY,

CABINET-MAKER,

Chambersburg-street, Gettysburg,

WOULD most respectfully make mention, that, while his brother workmen, in town and country, were informing the Public that they *were* making, and *could* make, *any thing* in their line, and that, too, "cheaper than nothing" for Cash or Produce, he *was* making *every thing* that a Cabinet-maker could make, and as fast too, *almost*, as his friends could carry them away—leaving in their stead either *Cash, Produce,* or *good solid promises!* Thus it seems, that while *some* were *talking* about "*shadows,*" *others* were *partaking* of the *substance*, not of *things* hoped for, but of THINGS ACTUALLY OBTAINED! And yet, should there be any still among those happy and lucky beings whose names are registered among those "lots of marriages" recently taken place, who have not supplied themselves with good and substantial

FURNITURE,

SUCH AS

SIDEBOARDS,

BUREAUS, CUPBOARDS, TABLES, CHAIRS BEDSTEADS, CRADLES, &c. &c.

they are respectfully informed that they can be provided with the same, at the shortest notice given to one who, although himself a *happy* Bachelor, feels he knows how to contribute to the happiness of those who were once "*two*"—but are now "*one!*"

While the subscriber gives the above notice to *newly* married folks, yet those who have passed the "honey-moon" need not feel themselves slighted—because, if *any* have *almost* forgotten the happy hour that made them one, *he* can see no plausible reason why they should not have their rooms fitted up with good Furniture—such as a first-rate and well finished

SIDEBOARD, BUREAU,

or any thing else in the Cabinet-making line. So, come one and all—married and unmarried—and supply yourselves with work made, not like "Pindar's Razors," *to sell*—but for SERVICE, out of the best seasoned materials, by good workmen.

☞One part of my trade I would not forget to mention—which is, as my '*Sign*' ully indicates, that, having a good HEARSE for the conveyance of the Dead, I am prepared to make

COFFINS

at a moment's warning, should it at any time become necessary.

***Neither would I forget to return my sincere thanks to the public for the liberal support I have received the past year—and hope by strict attention to business and a desire to render satisfaction, still to merit and receive a like encouragement.

DAVID HEAGY.

June 24. tf

GLOBE INN.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has taken that well-known

TAVERN STAND,

formerly kept by John Ash, and recently by John B. Marsh, situate in East York-street, Gettysburg, next door to the Bank, and a few doors east of the Court-house, where he will accommodate

Travellers and others,

with the best the country can afford.—There is a roomy Yard and extensive Stabling attached to the Establishment, very suitable for the reception of Droves of Horses, and other Cattle. No pains will be spared to give satisfaction: he therefore hopes to merit and receive patronage from a generous public. It is thought not necessary to recommend further—as the test of examination is the best recommendation.

ANTHONY B. KURTZ.

Gettysburg, Sept. 30. 3m

New Establishment.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his Friends and the Public generally, that he has opened A HOUSE of ***PUBLIC ENTERTAINMENT,*** STYLED THE

MANSION HOUSE,

In his large & commodious Brick Buildding, situate on the north-east Corner of Baltimore and Middle-streets, opposite the house formerly kept by Maj. JACOB SANDERS, in Gettysburg, Pennsylvania—where he is well prepared for the accommodation of those who may favor him with their custom. The whole Establishment is new; the situation is eligible; his *Table, Bar, &c.* will be well supplied—and he hopes, by attention to the comfort of Travellers and others, and moderate charges, to receive the favors of a generous Public.

JACOB ZIEGLER.

Gettysburg, Aug. 12. tf

At an Orphans' Court,

HELD at Gettysburg, for the County of Adams, on the twenty-first day of October, in the year of our LORD one thousand eight hundred and thirty-three, before Daniel Sheffer and William M'Clean, Esquires, Judges, &c. assigned, &c.

Due proof having been made of the service of the Rule granted at the last Orphans' Court, on all the Heirs and Legal Representatives of

Elizabeth Dunwoody,

deceased, to appear at this Court, to accept or refuse to take the Real Estate said deceased, at the valuation made thereof; and being severally called, and making no answer—

On motion—

The Court Grant a Rule,

On all the said Heirs, to wit: Arnold V. John, Hannah, intermarried with George Vanorsdel, David, Isaac, Silas, Joseph, and Elizabeth Vanorsdel, or the Guardians of such of them as are minors, to be and appear at an Orphans' Court, to be held at Gettysburg, for the County of Adams, on *Monday the 25th day of November next,* to shew cause why the Real Estate of said deceased should not be sold, agreeably to the Intestate Laws of this Commonwealth.

By the Court,
JOHN B. CLARK, Clerk.

Oct. 7. tc

At an Orphans' Court,

HELD at Gettysburg, for the County of Adams, on the 21st day of October, in the year of our LORD one thousand eight hundred and thirty-three—before Daniel Sheffer and Wm. M'Clean, Esquires, Judges, &c. assigned, &c.

Due proof having been made of the service of the Rule granted at the last Orphans' Court on all the Heirs and Legal Representatives of

Francis Allison,

deceased, to appear at this Court, and accept or refuse to take the Real Estate of said deceased, at the valuation made thereof; and being severally called, and making no answer—

On motion—

The Court Grant a Rule,

On all the said Heirs, to wit: Francis, Martha, intermarried with John M'Dermott, Mary Ann, Robert, Susanna, intermarried with Thomas Logan, Sibby, intermarried with William Rath, and Sally Allison, or the Guardians of such of them as are minors, to be and appear at an Orphans' Court, to be held at Gettysburg, for the County of Adams, on the *twenty-fifth day of November next,* to shew cause why the Real Estate of said deceased should not be sold agreeably to the Intestate Laws of this Commonwealth.

By the Court,
JOHN B. CLARK, Clerk.

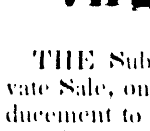
Oct. 7. tc

VALUABLE

Virginia Lands

FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers to sell at Private Sale, on terms which will be an inducement to Capitalists, a Tract of



TIMBER-LAND,

situate in Hampshire County, Virginia, containing

2,000 ACRES.

This Tract is well calculated for IRON WORKS, as there is a quantity of Iron Ore, and good streams of water running through it. ☞For a particular description and terms, apply to the subscriber, at Mt. St. Mary's College, near Emmitsburg, Maryland.

F. B. JAMISON.

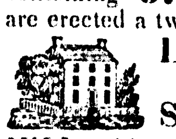
Nov. 20. tf

MILL AND LANDS FOR SALE.

The Subscriber offers at Private Sale,

A Tract of Land,

On Marsh-creek, Cumberland township, Adams county, about ½ mile from the Gettysburg and Hagerstown road, adjoining lands of Abraham Scott, the Heirs of Wm. M'Clellan, deceased, and others, containing ***67 ACRES,*** on which are erected a two-story



Dwelling-house, & Stable, a good **Saw-Mill, a Grist-MILL,** with two pair Country Stones, & one pair of Burrs, with Elevators, and all the necessary Machinery for making Merchant work. There is one of the finest *MINERAL SPRINGS* in the country, a few rods from the dwelling-house.

—ALSO—

A Tract of Land,

Situate in Hamiltonban township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Abraham Scott, Captain David Wilson, and others, containing ***150 Acres,*** about 50 Acres of which are in thriving Timber. The improvements are a 1½ story **Log Dwelling-house, &** Double Log Barn, There are three never-failing Springs which water most of the fields. Persons wishing to purchase, are requested to call & view the premises.

WM. COBEAN.

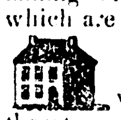
Sept. 30. tf

PUBLIC SALE.

IN pursuance of an Order of the Orphans' Court of Adams county, will be offered at public sale, *on Friday the 22nd of November next,* on the premises, at 12 o'clock, M. the following described property, late the estate of *Frederick Eicholtz,* deceased, viz:

A Tract of Land.

Situate in Menallen township, Adams county, Pa. adjoining lands of Abraham Fisher, Tobias Boyers, and others, containing 172 ACRES, more or less, on which are erected a good two story



LOG HOUSE,

with a stone kitchen attached thereto—a log barn, and other necessary out-buildings, with a spring of water near the house, and two bearing Orchards of choice fruit. The land is first rate farming land—about 20 acres are meadow, and a sufficiency of woodland. Conowago creek passes along one side of this farm. A good title will be made to the purchaser.

Terms.—One half of the purchase money to be paid in hand, and the balance in three equal annual payments.

JOHN REX, } *Adm'rs.*
SAM'L B. WRIGHT, }

By the Court,
J. B. CLARK, Clerk.

Oct. 21. 3t

LAND FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber, Executor of the Estate of *JAMES DOUGLASS,* deceased, Offers for Sale,

THE PLANTATION

of said deceased, situate in Cumberland township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Hugh M'Gaughy, John Stewart and others, containing ***164 ACRES,*** & allowance, of PATENTED LAND.—The Improvements are a

Log House & double Log Barn.

Any person wishing to purchase, will be shewn the premises, by WM. FERREE, living thereon, or by the subscriber. A good title will be given. For terms, apply to the subscriber.

☞If the above property is not sold before *Thursday the 14th day of November next,* it will be offered at PUBLIC SALE, on that day, at 10 o'clock, A. M. on the premises.

WM. DOUGLASS, *Ex'r.*

Sept. 30. ts

STRAW PAPER.

THE Subscribers are Agents for the sale of STRAW PAPER, from the extensive Manufactory in Chambersburg; and have now on hand a large supply, of the best quality, which they will dispose of to Merchants and others, at the Manufacturers' prices.

MILLER & WITHEROW.

Gettysburg, Sept. 30. tf

FRESH SUPPLY OF

Hard-Ware.

M. C. CLARKSON,

HAS just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, a very handsome and complete assortment of

HARDWARE,

embracing almost every article in his line, which he is determined to offer to his Friends at a small profit.

☞He made, while in the City, a contract for a very large quantity of

NAILS,

which he will sell for Cash, by the Keg, lower than they ever have been sold in Gettysburg: if they are not of the best quality when opened, to be returned.

Gettysburg, April 8. tf

DOCTOR HENRY BELTZ'S

Celebrated & Infallible

Worm-destroying Syrup,

Sold at the Apothecary & Drug Store of SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.

Gettysburg, July 29. tf

N. B. Recommendations as to its efficacy can be given. It is so pleasant, as to be palatable to children.

New Goods.

GEO. ARNOLD

HAS just returned from the City, with a very large and complete Stock of **FRESH GOODS.** viz.

Dry Goods, Groceries,
Hardware, a full assortment,
Edge-Tools, do.
China, Glass and Queensware,
Stone and Wooden Ware,
Bar Iron, well assorted, }
Rod. Band, & Strap Iron, all sizes, } War'd good
Shear, Cast, Coach-Spring, and Blistered Steel, }
Senet's Cast Steel Axes,
Sheet and Block Tin,
Pig and Bar Lead,
Plated Metal, Sheet Brass,
Wire, Files, and Crucibles,
Anvils and Vices,
Mill and Cross-cut Saws,
Nails, all sizes, &c. &c.

In short, his assortment is now very complete, embracing almost every article in his line of business—all of which have been selected with care, purchased upon the best terms, and will be sold CHEAP for Cash or Produce. The public are invited to call, examine, and judge for themselves. ☞All kinds of Produce taken in exchange for Goods.

Gettysburg, Sept. 30. tf

STOVES.

THE Subscriber has on hands a large assortment of STOVES from the Pinegrove Furnace, already shod, which he will be able to sell at a very moderate price, at his Coach Factory in Baltimore street, Gettysburg.

DAVID LITTLE.

Oct. 14. 3t

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of *Elizabeth Sweney,* (widow of James Sweney, deceased,) late of Cumberland township, Adams county, deceased, will make immediate payment; and all persons having any claims against said Estate, will present them, duly authenticated for settlement, without delay.

JOHN SWENEY,
Surviving Administrator.

Oct. 14. 4t

☞Passage 2 Dollars.

People's Line of Steamboats,

BETWEEN BALTIMORE & PHILADELPHIA,
Via Chesapeake & Delaware Canal.
EVERY MORNING, at Six o'clock.

THE President and Directors of the People's Steam Navigation Company, have the pleasure to announce the commencement of the Line for the conveyance of passengers between the Cities of Baltimore and Philadelphia, by the *swift & splendid* Steamers KENTUCKY Capt. *D. Robinson,* and OHIO, Capt. *W. Whildinn, Jr.*

The KENTUCKY will leave the Company's wharf, Light-Street, every morning at Six o'clock, A. M. for Philadelphia, by the way of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, through which the passengers will be conveyed in splendid and commodious Barges, (affording particularly to ladies, the most comfortable and desirable route) to Delaware City, where they will take the OHIO, and arrive in Philadelphia the same afternoon at an early hour.

Passengers will be taken up and landed on any part of the Canal, and also at New Castle, Marcus Hook, Chester, and at the Lazaretto, on the Delaware.

The Table and Bar shall not be excelled by those of any other line in the Union. This being the People's Line, no exertion will be spared on the part of the Agent, to entitle them to a full share of patronage of the travelling community.

☞*Passage to Philadelphia, only $2.*

☞All baggage at the risk of the owners—the greatest attention, however, will be paid to its safety, by the Captains and their assistants on the route.

Passage to Chesapeake City, going and returning, Fifty Cents.

S. McCLELLAN, AGENT,
No. 8, Light-st. wharf.

BALTIMORE, June 10. tf

Almanacs for 1834.

ENGLISH and German Almanacs, large and small, for sale by the dozen or single, at the Apothecary & Drug Store of

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.

Gettysburg, Sept. 16. tf

APPRENTICES
WANTED.

I will take in at my Coach Factory, FOUR steady Young Boys as Apprentices—

One to the TRIMMING,
One to the HARNESS-MAKING,
One to the PAINTING, and
One to the SMITHING.

By applying soon, they will meet with favorable terms.

☞I likewise will give the highest price, in Cash, for good

ASH PLANK.

DAVID LITTLE.

Baltimore-street, Gettysburg, Aug. 26.

GRAVE STONES.

THE Subscriber has on hands an assortment of *GRAVE STONES,* which he will sell (and letter the same) as reasonable, and on as short notice as he can.

DAVID ECKER.

Gettysburg, June 24. eotf

☞Cash paid for Linen and Cotton Rags at this Printing-Office.